

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 567.—Vol. XXII.

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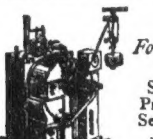
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Patterns Post Free and Parcels Carriage Paid.  
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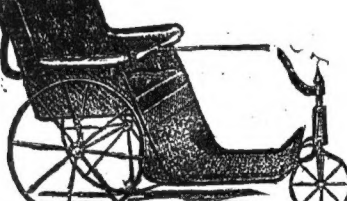
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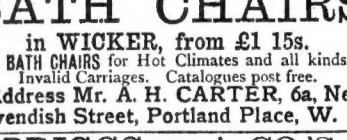


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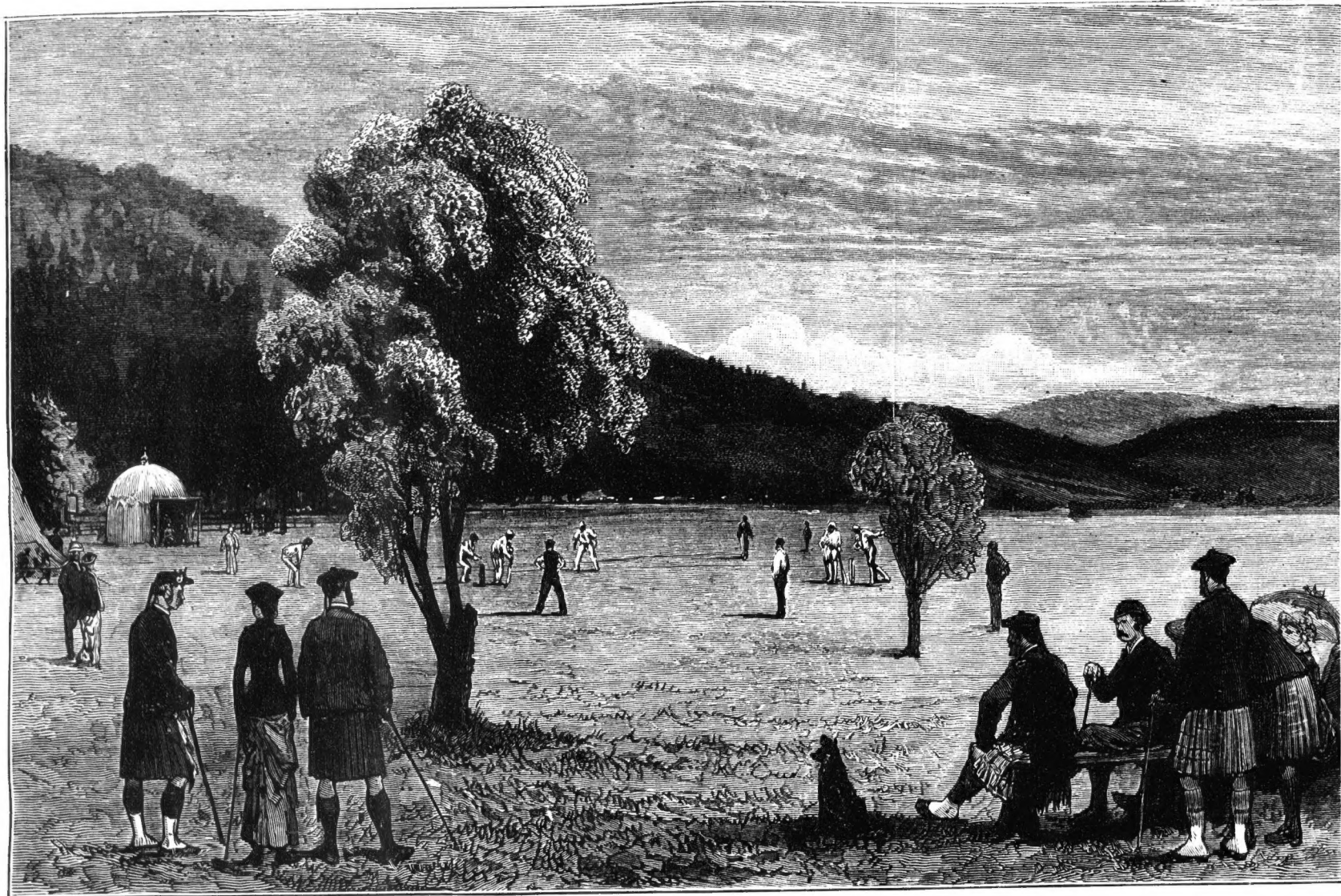
# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 567.—VOL. XXII.  
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PRICE SIXPENCE  
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CRICKET MATCH AT BALMORAL BETWEEN THE ABERGELDIE AND BALMORAL TEAMS



THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND GRAND DUKE OF HESSE AT A DEER DRIVE IN BIRKHAL WOODS  
THE COURT IN THE HIGHLANDS



## Topics of the Week

**TURKEY AND EUROPE.**—The European Concert, whatever may be its ultimate results, has, so far, certainly not been brilliantly successful. It was expected (by Mr. Gladstone, at least) that opposition on the part of the Turkish Government to any display of European force would be simply impossible; yet the Porte has formally rejected the proposals of the Powers, and it now remains to be seen whether they will accept its decision or proceed to more active measures than any they have yet attempted. The most ardent opponents of Turkish rule insist that the proposed Demonstration should now take place before Constantinople; but it is obvious that if there is merely to be a Demonstration, and nothing more, the Sultan need not be much alarmed even by the appearance of the international fleet under the windows of his palace. The European Concert will not be really tested until the question is raised whether the time has not come for physical coercion. It is almost incredible that all the Powers should consent to the use of force. French opinion is decidedly hostile to armed intervention; and both in Vienna and Berlin the most important journals are maintaining that the whole policy of the Demonstration ought to be abandoned. The majority of Italian politicians seem to accept the same view. The chances are, therefore, that if war against Turkey is to be proclaimed her assailants will be England and Russia. Mr. Gladstone has committed himself so deeply to an anti-Turkish policy that it is difficult to see how he could draw back; but it will be surprising if even his influence will suffice to reconcile the British people to the sacrifice of blood and treasure on behalf of his pet nationalities.

**IRELAND AND THE LAND AGITATORS.**—Mr. Parnell and his fellow-revolutionists are not likely to be much influenced by English remonstrances. Yet there is one argument which may perhaps cause them to hesitate. Whatever may be the case with the Conservatives, there is undoubtedly a large body of Liberals in Great Britain who have hitherto been prepared to make extensive changes in the Irish land-system, with the hope of thereby appeasing Irish discontent. We say "hitherto," because there are signs that even the ultra-Radicals of this island are shrinking back. They are becoming disgusted with the inflammatory harangues, the savage cries with which the harangues are greeted, the confiscatory proposals, and the lawlessness culminating in murder by which this agitation has been accompanied. Now Mr. Parnell and his friends can only carry their plans into effect in one of two ways: they must either gain the ear of the Liberal majority in Parliament, or they must resort to force. If they wish to win English Liberals, they must take care not to make English Liberals ashamed of them. Let them take example by the conduct of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Although the whole nation was stirred by that controversy, the addresses delivered appealed to men's reasoning powers rather than to their passions, nor was an insidious encouragement given to outrage and assassination. If the Anti-Corn-Law League had acted as the Irish Land League have acted, they would speedily have lost the respect of the English people. But should force be attempted by the Irish land-agitators, it is most unlikely that it will succeed. Former experience in this direction has left disastrous memories. What we most fear is that the Government, more intent on pacifying the noisy spouters of sedition than in protecting the property and lives of peaceable Irishmen, may be driven by these threats of violence to try and pass some mischievous revolutionary measure of which in their hearts they disapprove. The only true way to deal with Irish discontent is to be firm and impartial. These two qualities are always held in respect in the sister island; and probably one reason why English Ministers (both Whig and Tory) have so often failed in their attempted Irish reforms is that they have been timid where they should have been bold, and that they have usually favoured one class or faction at the expense of another.

**REPUBLICANISM AND LIBERTY.**—It is a common opinion that the Republican form of government is necessarily the most favourable to liberty. This view is certainly not confirmed by a reference to the general tendency of events in France at the present moment. Under pressure of the Extreme Republicans the Government is about to begin the vigorous execution of the March Decrees; and, disguise the fact as they may, this simply means that they are resolved not to tolerate a particular set of opinions with which they disagree. As it happens, the Extreme Republicans themselves have lately had a small opportunity of experiencing the unpleasant effects of their own political methods. They summoned a meeting for the purpose of expressing their disapproval of the supposed tendencies of the Eastern policy of the Government. The Government, however, had no wish to be exposed to their criticisms, and made use of an old Imperial law to forbid the meeting. The Radicals are of course very angry, but they are probably well aware that if they were in power they would act in much the same way. The truth is that all French political parties are at heart

more or less despotic. They cannot get rid of a sort of fanatical craving for "unity," which means that everybody is under a moral obligation to shape his convictions in accordance with those of the men who have managed to become supreme. Until they learn a little more respect for the exercise of the individual reason and for individual impulse, they will hardly be entitled to claim that progress of all kinds benefits more by French Republicanism than by the monarchical institutions of England, or even of Italy and Austria.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE AT EDINBURGH.**—These social science gatherings are usually understood to deal with subjects of a purely pacific character, and it is a significant proof of the sense of insecurity which prevails throughout Europe, and which is demonstrated by the hosts of armed men in every Continental country, that Lord Reay, who is naturally well acquainted with the Continent, should choose militarism for his inaugural discourse. He justly points out that we are not as the nations of the Continent are in this respect, and it is to be hoped we never may be. Of course, it is "the silver streak" of sea dividing us from them which is mainly responsible for the difference. Centuries of immunity from invasion and from foreign interference have enabled us to build up our freedom after our own fashion, to develop our industrial resources, to make the mechanical discoveries which, far more than any political change, have revolutionised the world, and to establish Greater Britain in the Western and the Southern hemispheres. It is rather remarkable, however, that Lord Reay does not mention one region, our relations with which are of an exceptional character, and which is the chief cause of our continued intervention in Continental politics. Were it not for the existence of our Indian Empire, we could almost afford, like the United States, to hold friendly and commercial intercourse with the nations of the Continent, yet to keep entirely aloof from their quarrels and jealousies. The Eastern Question is chiefly interesting to us because it involves the question of the thoroughfare to India. If we were not the possessors of India, we might regard with equanimity the possibility of the transfer of Constantinople to other hands than those of the Turks. For this reason we are compelled, in a military point of view, to hold a middle place between such a people as the United States, who can afford the luxury of being practically without a standing army, and the peoples of the European Continent, where nearly every man is or has been a soldier.

**A BALKAN LEAGUE.**—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is now on a visit to the Prince of Serbia; and it is understood that the object of their interview is to consult as to the best means of forming a Balkan League. The idea in favour at present is that the Bulgarians should continue the agitation for the union of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and part of Macedonia, and that the State thus formed should enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Serbia. It is understood that, this ideal having been realised, Montenegro would be invited to join the Confederation; and some politicians hope that sooner or later these States would be strengthened by the accession of Roumania. The scheme is a very pretty one; but unfortunately it leaves a good many circumstances out of account. In the first place, it is by no means certain that such a League, if constituted, would be capable of maintaining itself in existence. Even if we assume that it would be safe from external aggression, we are still confronted by the fact that each of the Balkan nationalities believes itself to have solid claims to supremacy. The formation of a League, therefore, would lead to a vast amount of mutual jealousy; and it would probably be found that the "centrifugal" forces were rather more powerful than the "centripetal." After all, however, it does not depend on the nationalities themselves whether they will be able to make the experiment. The Crown Prince of Austria is said to have declared lately that Turkey is destined to be partitioned between Austria and Russia; and this is at least as likely as that the scheme of a Confederation will be executed.

**FUTURE ARCTIC EXPLORATION.**—One almost regrets that Lady Franklin, who spent the long years of her widowhood in fruitless endeavours to ascertain the fate of her gallant husband and his comrades, is not alive to hear the story, sad though it be, revealed by the researches of Lieutenant Schwatka. Passing on to another branch of the subject, there is still a strong desire to penetrate the mystery of the Poles, and it will be an inextinguishable slur on our naval reputation if, after all our labours, we allow some other country to win the prize. It is natural that the Government, after the failure of the last expedition, and the hardships endured by some of its members, should hesitate to risk lives in despatching another, but we do not think the country would grumble if some aid from the national purse were given to a properly-organised volunteer expedition. We believe that Commander Cheyne has modified his views regarding the use of balloons. Rightly or wrongly, many people were prejudiced against this project, their feeling being that the balloonists' lives would be placed in imminent jeopardy. The experiences of the Schwatka expedition are decidedly encouraging to further enterprise in this direction. A sledge journey of far greater length than that of the

Nares Expedition was successfully performed; it extended over the whole of an Arctic winter, and the greatest cold, ever yet, we believe, thermometrically registered, was encountered. It is a further encouragement to note that Lieutenant Schwatka met sharper cold than Captain Nares, although in a much lower latitude; the inference being that the severest cold, as has been before asserted, is to be found in the neighbourhood of the magnetic Pole, and not at the hitherto-unvisited North Pole.

**GARIBALDI AT GENOA.**—Within the last few days Italy has passed through a decided "scare." The great Liberator had once more expressed his wrath against the established system of government by resigning his seat in Parliament, and by calling everybody who did not agree with him a lacquy. It was announced that he intended to visit the mainland, and that he would manifest his disapproval of the imprisonment of his son-in-law, Major Canzio, by means of an impressive demonstration in the streets of Genoa. All Italy was in a flutter, and there can be no doubt that Signor Cairoli and his colleagues were genuinely alarmed. Fortunately, it was discovered, when the General appeared, that he had no intention of creating disturbance. He accepted with pleasure the enthusiastic reception of the populace, but made no attempt to encourage revolutionary aspirations. It is generally believed, however, that when he left Caprera he had designs which might easily have led to serious trouble, and that he was only induced to abandon them by the influence of some of his best friends. It is unpleasant for the Government to reflect that the peace of the country perhaps depends on the humour of one man; but they have, at any rate, the consolation of knowing that he alone has the power to do much mischief. The Republican party in Italy may be thoroughly in earnest, but its numbers are small; and, but for Garibaldi's authority, it would excite little popular sympathy. The fact that he has abstained from dangerous proceedings on the present occasion, when his irritation is obviously keen, justifies moderate Italian politicians in hoping that henceforth he will give them no further cause for panic.

**CAN LONDON FOGS BE BANISHED?**—Mr. Gladstone, who is a close observer of small things as well as great, once remarked, when he lived in Carlton House Terrace, that fewer "blacks" came into the window than was the case a score of years earlier, the inference being that London was less smoky than it used to be. But though there may be less coal vapour in the air in the central districts, owing to the stricter enforcement of smoke-regulations, there must, owing to the increasing size of the town, be a greater area every year over which coal-smoke is evolved. There are practical proofs of this. Roses refuse to grow in localities where they grew twenty years ago. St. Paul's Cathedral is rarely visible from spots where it was almost always visible twenty years ago. This indicates an accumulating canopy of coal smoke, which is, of course, the chief ingredient in the manufacture of London fog. Last winter, owing, no doubt, to the very wet summer of 1879, the fogs were extraordinarily dense and numerous, in fact it was pretty nearly one continuous fog all through the winter. Asthmatic people died, numberless accidents happened, everybody was inconvenienced. Can science suggest no remedy? No doubt there were fogs here two thousand years ago, as there are sure to be on the banks of a river estuary under a high latitude, and with a moist climate, but these fogs were white, and comparatively harmless. What we want is to exorcise the Yellow Demon, and it can only be done by a general rearrangement of our flues and fire-grates. If our grates were made self-consuming (not an impossible feat), and our flues were conducted into huge chimney shafts 500 feet high (a dozen of these would suffice for all London), we should no longer be plagued with smoky chimneys, and we should soon save the cost of the alteration in decreased use of soap and wear of clothing.

**EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.**—We are glad to learn from a correspondent of *The Times* that the steerage passengers on board the steamer by which he went to New York were comfortably provided for. Thirty years ago, in the early days of the Irish exodus, when poor men were obliged to go in sailing ships, a trip across the Atlantic, often in the teeth of a westerly gale, was anything but a trip of pleasure. We remember, too, not so very long since, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* contained some letters giving a most repulsive description of steerage-life on board American-bound steamers. The gist of the complaint was that the emigrants were harshly and often brutally treated by those of the officers and crew with whom they were brought in contact. It must be borne in mind that the writer himself sailed in the steerage, whereas *The Times* man, who paints such a rose-coloured picture, surveyed emigrant humanity from the vantage-ground of the poop. We fervently hope that his account of the emigrants' comfortable condition is correct, not only of that steamboat but of all Atlantic steamboats; but at the same time we cannot but recollect that only a few months since great overcrowding and consequent mortality occurred on board some of the steamers bound from the Continent for New York, and also that emigrants' grievances are rarely heard of, although they may have genuine cause to complain, simply because when they get ashore their energies are occupied with seeking employment and making themselves at home in a strange country.



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## THE COURT IN THE HIGHLANDS

## A CRICKET MATCH AT BALMORAL

THIS cricket match in the grounds of Balmoral Castle was played between the Balmoral and Abergeildie teams on the 23rd of last month. Captain Waller, Prince Leopold's Equerry, led the Balmoral men. The ground had been made by Her Majesty with turf which had been brought all the way from Windsor; the Scotch turf being too mossy.

The Queen herself witnessed the match, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and his three children. The Princess of Wales, with the three young Princesses, drove over from Abergeildie.

The Royal party took tea on the ground in the round tent. The bell tent was for the scorer. The weather was unfortunately not fine. Still, a goodly number of gillies assembled and watched the game with interest, the match being won by Balmoral.

The return match was played on Saturday at Abergeildie, where a cricket ground has been prepared by the Prince of Wales. It would be hard to find a prettier scene in the kingdom, the quaint old Castle tower and the hills beyond forming a very picturesque background. A tent was pitched between the wickets and the Castle; and in it the Princess of Wales received Her Majesty and the Princes and Princesses at tea. This time Abergeildie was victorious, and followed up its victory by beating Balmoral in a "tug of war," which caused considerable merriment amongst the party.

## THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE AT A DEER DRIVE IN BIRK-HALL WOODS

THIS took place on Saturday, the 18th ult. The Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince John of Glücksberg Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. McKenzie of Glen Muick, Herr von Werner, the Grand Veneur of the Grand Duke of Hesse, Captain Arthur Paget, and Dr. Robertson formed the party. The Grand Duke wears the kilt in Scotland, and it suits him well.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys and Mr. Francis Knollys, met the party at lunch, at which Mrs. Gerard Leigh, Mrs. Keith Fraser, and Mrs. Arthur Paget were present. Lunch over, and the stags already killed having been inspected by the party, the gentlemen moved to other stations in the woods, and in each case "took in" one or more ladies. The Princess of Wales went with the Grand Duke, as the station allotted to His Royal Highness was behind a stone wall.

The Grand Duke's first act was to drag a big dead pine branch, to screen the Princess, who was not entirely hidden by the wall. Then he knelt on his plaid, his two rifles being placed at his hand by the jäger, who crouches to the right of the sketch. Miss Knollys was effectively hidden by her hood; and all the rest ducked low on the ground.

Not a sound was heard till the striking of a match by the Grand Duke to light his big German pipe.

Perhaps the deer got a whiff of his tobacco, for they never came near. The Duke wore a Russian *basilik* (hood) down over his shoulders.

## THE FRENCH MILITARY MANŒUVRES

OF the various Continental armies which were being exercised in the field last month, none has excited so much special interest as that of France. It is now ten years since the absolute collapse of the French army in the war with Prussia showed the utter hollowness and worthlessness of the much-lauded "Grande Armée," as it existed under the Napoleonic régime, and one of the first tasks to which the rulers of the new Republic set themselves was the thorough and complete reorganisation of the military system. Universal service was not merely nominally but actually established, and every nerve was strained to make the troops not merely a show force, with brilliant uniforms, but a real and veritable army of defence and offence, capable at need of combatting any force which an unfriendly neighbour might put forth. The recent manœuvres, which took place in various parts of France, were witnessed by numerous foreign spectators, who have borne witness to the great improvement that has taken place in the troops during the past decade. They do not, certainly, possess that "smart" appearance which is reckoned so essential in our own army, and their uniforms and accoutrements are not always of one and the same pattern; but the soldiers work well, are admirably disciplined, and manifest ample evidence of earnest and careful training. In fact, the officers now take great pains with their men, and at regimental drill spare no personal trouble to make each man of their company as efficient as possible.

Our sketches represent some incidents of the manœuvres of the Sixth Army Corps, formed of 20,000 men, under General Saussier, in the Chalons district, the movements carried out being almost the direct converse of what happened previous to the disaster of Sedan, the imaginary foe being repelled over the same country where the real German army had been so victorious ten years since. The able correspondent of *The Times* details in several interesting letters the appearance of the troops during the various days. He notes the improvement in their marching, the absence of stragglers, the quiet and methodical manner in which they halted and piled arms at a simple whistle from their captain, the abolition of the cumbersome *tentes d'abri*, and the addition of a pack-horse to each company, laden with pickaxes and shovels, with which shelter

trenches can be constructed in a few moments. At the same time he does not spare criticism where needed, and notices that old fault of the French soldier and officer alike—the utter disregard of shelter when attacking or reconnoitring the enemy. The behaviour of the troops in the various towns and villages where they were billeted was exceedingly quiet and orderly. The French soldier is a very popular personage in France, and makes himself happy in whatever quarters may be allotted to him, so that the householder receives him with good humour and frequently with a warm welcome. On a company marching into a village, the troops are at once told off to their billets—each house having been previously marked with the number of officers, men, and horses to be accommodated. When on the march the troops ordinarily halt for five minutes every hour, and of course longer for breakfast. Then comes into play that wonderful aptitude for cooking with which every French soldier is endowed from his birth, and his foresight is frequently denoted by the appearance of a small faggot of wood on the back of his knapsack, with which he speedily makes a brisk fire for his coffee on the slightest notice. Our other sketches are sufficiently explained by their titles, but we may notice that of volley firing. The French this year appear to employ more volley firing than independent firing. Greater control can thus be exercised over the expenditure of cartridges, while it is said that the moral effect of a number of men firing together is greater than that produced by men firing independently.

## THE CHURCH CONGRESS

THE Church Congress, which was held this year at Leicester, was opened on the 28th ult. under the presidency of the Bishop of Peterborough. Dr. Magee is one of the most eloquent of our prelates, and his Inaugural Address was fully worthy of his reputation. He showed very clearly how Church Congresses had come into existence. Parliament, which at one time was virtually a lay Convocation, had long since ceased to be an assembly exclusively of Churchmen; it was even ceasing to be exclusively Christian. Nor did the revival of Convocation satisfy the needs of the Church, because Convocation represented only the clergy. But the Church Congress was a general and representative assembly, in which Churchmen of all orders and ranks, of all schools of thought, could meet together on the one broad basis of their common Churchmanship to confer on the affairs of the Church.

It is gratifying to note that on this occasion the ancient hostility between the Church and the Dissenters was not manifested. On the contrary, the Mayor of Leicester, although a Nonconformist, agreed to join the Reception Committee, and Nonconformist hospitality was liberally exercised towards the Committee. As the divergences between moderate Churchmen and Dissenters often arise more from social than doctrinal differences, social intercourse acts as a very effectual solvent.

To give even a catalogue of the subjects discussed at the Congress would occupy an undue portion of our space. We must be content to refer to two or three of the more noticeable topics. In the discussion on the various forms of modern unbelief, the Archbishop of York read a closely-reasoned essay, in which he showed that human beings could never be satisfied by such a limitation of the objects of knowledge as was imposed by the Positivists. The discussion on Popular Amusements showed a great advance in point of liberality upon the opinions formerly held by the bulk of the clergy on such subjects. Most of the speakers regarded even theatrical entertainments with approbation, provided they were properly conducted; and, what would have been regarded as a strange phenomenon twenty years ago, a dramatic author and a theatrical manager were permitted to ventilate their respective views.

The Leicester Architectural Society arranged some excursions for the benefit of their visitors. One of these excursions is depicted in our sketch "at the Old Jewry Wall." Our artist desires to express his obligations for the assistance he has derived from photographs supplied by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, 230, Regent Street, W.

## AFGHANISTAN

SURGEON-MAJOR ALEXANDER FRANCIS PRESTON, B.A., M.B., 66th Regiment, is the second son of the Rev. D. Preston, lately Rector of Killadeas, Enniskillen. He was educated at Portora Royal School; and Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree. After taking his diploma at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, he proceeded to Netley Military Hospital, where he pursued the usual lengthened course. In 1863 he was gazetted Staff Assistant Surgeon, and immediately went out to India. For a considerable time he was attached to the Royal Artillery, and lately to the ill-fated 66th Regiment. He has been actively employed during the Afghan campaign, and was in the thick of the late conflict in which the force under General Burrows was engaged. His chief friends and brother officers belonging to the 66th fell; but he more fortunate, escaped, and though severely wounded, made his way to Candahar.—Our portrait is from a photograph.

CAPTAIN ST. JOHN T. FROME, 72nd Highlanders, who fell in the action near Candahar when General Roberts defeated Ayoub Khan on the 1st September, served with his regiment through the whole of the Afghan War. He commanded a company at the assault of the Peiwar Kotal, was present at the subsequent advance into Afghanistan, at the battle of Char Asiab, at the capture of Cabul, at the occupation of the Sherpur Cantonments, at the march from Cabul to Candahar, and at the battle of the 1st September. He was mentioned in despatches for the Peiwar Kotal, where his company was sent to the front and was the first to force the way through the Afghan stockades, and was strongly recommended for his conduct at Char Asiab.

Captain Frome obtained his first commission by purchase in 1861, became Lieutenant in 1864, and obtained his company in 1872. He belonged to an old Dorsetshire family, and was the only son of General Frome, Royal Engineers.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Crowe and Rogers, 57, Murray Place, Stirling.

## NOTES WITH AN ALDERSHOT FLYING COLUMN

OUR sketches represent some incidents during the march of a Flying Column under Major-General Cameron, C.B., which left Aldershot at the beginning of last month for nine days' operations on the north of the camp. The general idea of the movement was that the Commander of an Army Corps at Aldershot, knowing that the enemy was not in strength, had detached a column of the three arms to seize North Camp, seven marches due north of his position. The operation was considered a hazardous one, and was accordingly carried out with every possible precaution. The force was composed of the 7th Dragoon Guards, one field battery of the Royal Artillery, the 2nd Infantry Brigade, including the 75th, 95th, and 96th Regiments, half a company of the Royal Engineers, a small ordnance depot, and a small Field Hospital. It is needless to say that the little force accomplished its object, seeing little of the enemy save a few scouts, who were promptly potted, and a spy, who was promptly pursued, and, we believe, captured, and, of course, duly executed. Our other sketches need no special description.

## ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS AT SYDNEY

As has been lately pointed out, although the colonies borrow vast sums of money from the mother country for the sake of constructing railways, improving harbours, &c., they have no hesitation in trying to shut out her manufactures by the imposition of hostile tariffs, not do they care, at all events where democratic influence is paramount, to help any of her surplus population to emigrate. Why should we spend money, they say, to bring people here who will lower our wages? New South Wales, as it happens, is more Conservative

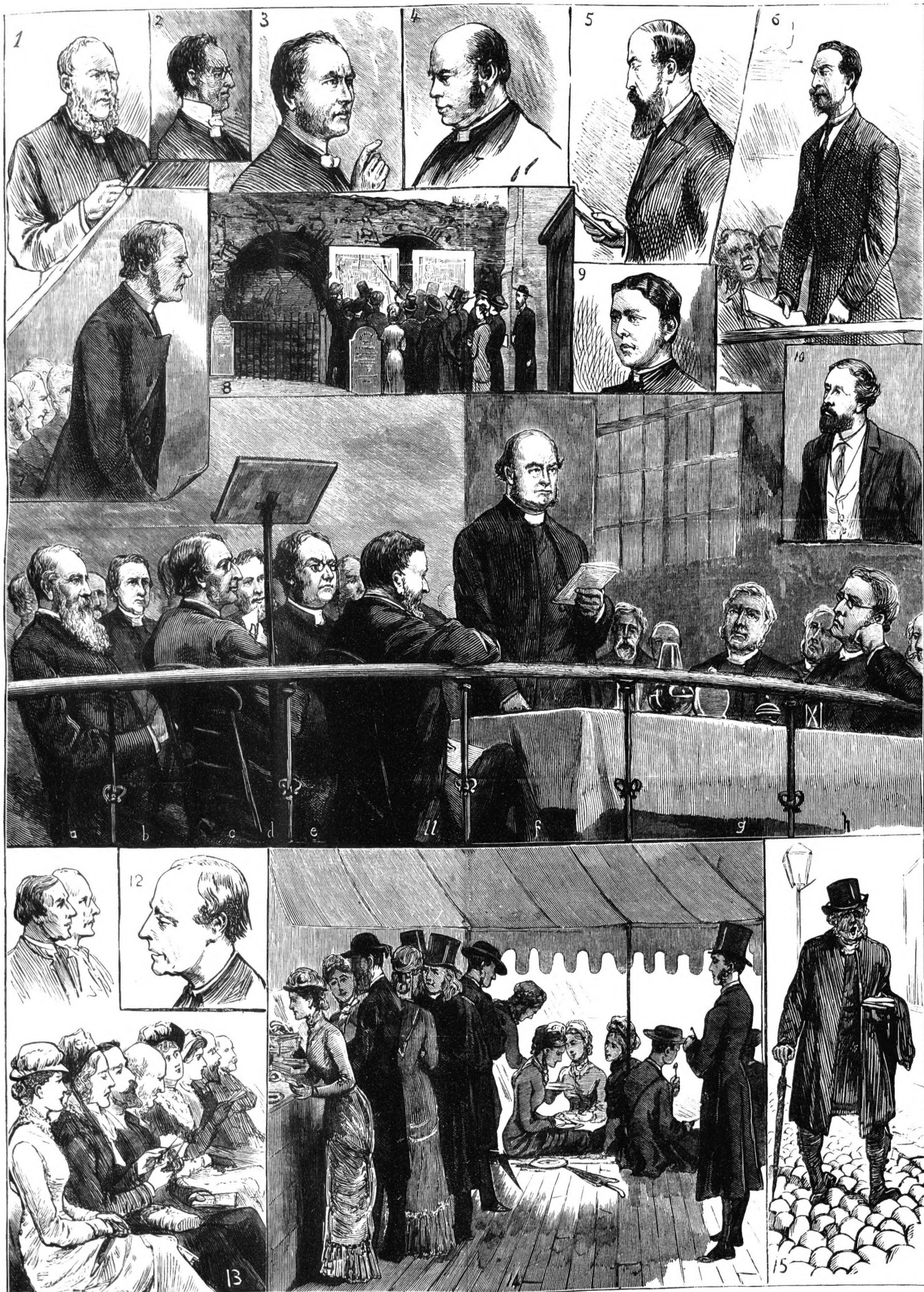




1. "Bon Jour, Messieurs!" General Sanssier Receiving the Foreign Officers.—2. A Halt: Coffee-making by the Roadside.—3. Settling Down in Billets: "Bois aux Dames!"—4. Citadel, Sedan, Birthplace of Turenne.—5. Chasseurs d'Afrique Caught Napping "Fusillez-les!"—6. Clairons of Chasseurs à Pied at the March Past, Stenay.—7. Preparing the Way for Attack by Volley Firing.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES IN FRANCE—WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS





1. Dr. T. P. Boulbee.—2. A Country Vicar.—3. Canon Farrar, D.D.—4. Bishop of Durham.—5. Lord Brabazon.—6. Sir Richard Temple.—7. Bishop of Gibraltar.—8. At the Old Jewry Wall.—9. Canon H. C. Shuttleworth.—10. Earl Nelson.—11. President's Address: *a*. Bishop of Liverpool; *b*. Bishop of Winchester; *c*. Prof. Plumptre, D.D.; *d*. Bishop of Tasmania; *e*. Archbishop of York; *f*. Bishop of Peterborough (President); *g*. Bishop of Bedford; *h*. Canon Vaughan, D.D.—12. Rev. R. W. Randall.—13. The Audience.—14. The Refreshment Tent.—15. Leicester Pavements.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT LEICESTER



than some of her neighbours, the so-called "working man" is not quite so influential there as in the regions farther south, and both Free Trade and assisted immigration are to some extent believed in. Our sketches represent two scenes in the career of emigrants (by which word is denoted persons whose passage is partly or wholly defrayed by the Government) before they set foot in Kangaroo Land. In the first, they are being addressed by Mr. Wise, the emigration agent, and advised to lead sober industrious lives in the colony; in the second their names are being called over, and they are formally requested before leaving the ship to make to the Agent any complaint which they may have against the service of the vessel. It is usually found that, although such complaints were rife a few days before, the prospect of landing makes them forget all their grievances.

#### NIAGARA FALLS

THE present disgraceful condition of the surroundings of the Falls of Niagara has excited considerable attention in the United States. The banks and shores of the falls and rapids on the American side, which a hundred years since were State property, have fallen into the hands of private personages, who exact a fee from the visitor at almost every step, so that it is almost impossible to obtain a glimpse of one of the grandest sights in Nature without having to put his hand into his pocket, while he is persecuted at every turn by guides, perambulating photographers, hackmen, &c. Again, on Bath Island, one of the prettiest islets, an unsightly paper mill has been established, and it is even rumoured that Goat Island itself is to be sold, and to serve as a site for a hotel or factory. It must not be forgotten, as we pointed out some years ago, that the shore proprietors have expended considerable sums in building bridges to otherwise inaccessible islands, in constructing lifts to lower the visitor to certain points of view, but it is felt that all this should not be left to private enterprise, and that it would be a national disgrace if Niagara Falls were not rescued from the hands of speculators, and, like Yosemite Valley, be rendered public property, protected by the State, and free to all the world. Accordingly last year, Governor Robinson, of New York, sent a message to the Legislature, calling attention to this subject, and mentioning a proposal of Lord Dufferin that an International Park should be formed, which should include the Canadian as well as the American shores and banks. A Commission was at once nominated to inquire into the matter, and a most exhaustive and able illustrated report has been the fruit of their labours. A copy of this work has been forwarded to us through the courtesy of Mr. James T. Gardner, Director of the State Survey, and we have reproduced the illustrations in order to show the present condition of the Falls, and the proposed restoration of the banks and shores. These, as our illustrations depict, are now disfigured by all sorts of unsightly buildings, termed by Mr. Gardner "small hotels, mills, carpenters' shops, stables, 'bazaars,' ice-houses, laundries, with the clothes hanging out to dry, and an indescribable assortment of miscellaneous rookeries, fences, and patent medicine signs." There are also numerous plots carefully enclosed which are liable to be built upon at any time. The remedy suggested by the Commissioner is simply this: that all the private land on the American shore should be bought up, the buildings taken down, and the banks replanted in a manner which would completely hide the village itself, while the paper mill should be removed to a convenient spot, which it is asserted is eminently fitted for the purpose. Such a course it is thought will bring thousands of visitors to the Falls, who now stay away owing to the innumerable annoyances to which they are at present subjected. The Commissioners also held several conferences with the Ontario authorities, who showed themselves willing to meet the Americans halfway in any improvements which might be suggested. The Canadian side, be it said, is a high road, and is thus already public property, but the bordering buildings are unsightly, and there is not a vestige of shade under which the summer visitor can seek refuge from the burning sun. Our illustrations are sufficiently explained by their titles, and we have already on previous occasions (Nos. 348, 365, and 474) described the chief aspects of the Falls; but we will quote the following from Mr. Gardner's report as it gives an admirable and graphic description of the scene:—

"Four principal elements combine to make Niagara what it is: the rapids; the picturesque islands around which they rush; the Falls themselves, and the deep chasm below. A mile above the Falls the river is spread out broad and calm and placid as a lake. At the upper end of Goat Island, the smooth surface breaks suddenly into furious rapids, whose will, white-crested waves, hurrying with ceaseless roar to the inevitable brink, are almost as impressive as the Falls themselves. In the midst of this scene of turmoil and irresistible rush of waters stands Goat Island, with fifteen smaller islands and islets about it. Goat Island is more than half a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad. The surrounding islets vary from 400 feet to ten feet in diameter. On all of these, except Bath Island, the hand of man has spared the primeval forest. Picturesque clusters of evergreens, rising out of dashing waters, the rich overhanging foliage of the high banks of Goat Island and deep seclusion of its woods, give to this spot a charm not shared by any other about Niagara. The views of the American and Horseshoe Falls seen from the West end of the island are far more impressive, sink deeper into the mind than any others, because only here the visitor finds himself surrounded by the influences of Nature."

It is to preserve this glorious scene to both the United States and to Canada, to prevent the encroachment of bricks and mortar until there will not be a single place of verdure left to surround it, to throw it open free to the whole world, that, in addition to the urgent report of the New York Commissioners, a memorial signed by many of the prominent men of both Continents has been addressed both to the Governor of New York and to the Governor-General of Canada. We trust that it may have due weight.

#### A PERUVIAN SILVER MINE

AND

#### BOW STREET POLICE COURT

See page 347.

#### TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL

IN our article on the Temple Bar Memorial on page 347 the name of the carver should be Mabey, and not Maiden. Messrs. Mabey have executed the carving generally, including the bas-relief on the south side, but that on the north side is by C. R. Kelsey. The griffin is by C. B. Birch. The general masonry and building are by Messrs. John Mowlem and Co. Mr. Horace Jones informs us that the carriage-ways on each side of the memorial will each be seventeen feet wide, and therefore will give accommodation for four lines of vehicles, or two on each side, that is to say, just double the accommodation afforded by the gateway of Temple Bar. The widths of the two carriage ways are together about the same as that of London Bridge, while the vehicular traffic is not much more than half that passing over London Bridge.

#### CAPTAIN CARTER AND MR. CADENHEAD

SOME time ago, as most people are aware, the Belgians, not to be behind the other nations of Europe in the formation of colonies, started the Belgian International African Association, under the energetic patronage of King Leopold II. This Society has already sent out several expeditions, and established a central station at Karama, on Lake Tanganyika. King Leopold, believing that the use of elephants for traffic would help much in opening up the

country, determined to seek the aid of Captain Carter, who had had much experience with those animals.

Captain Carter, who was born at Castleview, near Killenny, April 20th, 1841, for some years commanded one of the steamers trading up the Tigris, and afterwards became the Agent at Bussorah for a Bagdad firm. His hospitality and openheartedness rendered him most popular with European travellers, while the Arabs regarded him as a father. On accepting this commission from the Belgian Government, Captain Carter was most anxious that his friend Mr. Cadenhead should join him, and the King consented. The elephant experiment was not successful. Three out of the four animals imported died, and the primary object of the expedition having been put aside for a time, Captain Carter received orders to march into the heart of Africa to meet Mr. Stanley, who was coming from the other side. His comrade, Mr. Tom A. Cadenhead, was born in Wakefield in 1849. They were attacked and killed in a foray made by the powerful chief Mercambo (or Mirambo) at Mpimbwe. The first shot killed Mr. Cadenhead. Captain Carter, with his life in his hand, avenged his friend by slaying thirty of his enemies—an unparalleled feat—and was then shot down. These two gallant men were like David and Jonathan in their love and devotion to each other.—Our portraits are from photographs:—Captain Carter, Jean Geiser, 7, Rue Bab-Azoun, Algiers; and Mr. Cadenhead, by E. Smorthwaite, 174, Regent Street.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM

THE Australian cricketers, who have already started for the Antipodes, were doubly honoured last Monday. First, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, they were presented with some pieces of plate by Australian colonists resident in London; and, secondly, they were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. At first, during their recent visit, the Australians were regarded somewhat shyly, and had to measure their skill against competitors of comparatively inferior reputation. This prejudice was owing, as everybody knows, to an unfortunate occurrence which took place when our own cricketers were playing in the colonies. The occurrence in question was due, as Mr. Murdoch observed in his speech, to want of judgment on the part of a captain of a colonial team, but, as Lord Harris generously remarked, "that book is closed for ever," and therefore we shall say no more about it, especially as all prejudice vanished after the famous match at the Oval, when, in spite of the absence of their famous bowler, Mr. Spofforth, the Colonials made such a gallant fight, Mr. Murdoch making the high score of 153. Since their arrival in this country the Australians have played thirty-seven matches, twenty-six of which were against odds. They won twenty-one and lost four, while twelve were drawn. The proficiency of the Australians in this noble and hitherto essentially British game is no doubt partly due to their climate. The Australian summer, while free from the exhausting heat and liability to sunstroke which distinguishes the summers of most countries in low latitudes, is much longer and finer than that of England. Then they have devoted themselves most strenuously to all branches of the game, whereas in England batting has been the distinguishing trait of the "gentlemen," and bowling of the professional players.

Our engraving represents the final match at the Crystal Palace against the English Players, concerning which our artist sends the following notes:—"Spofforth, who played for the first time since his accident in this match, was hit on his old wound, and had to retire for some time. Pilling made a wonderfully smart catch at the wicket right off the bat. Morley by a smart drive scattered his partner's (Shaw) wickets, who being just out of limit, and the ball having touched Palmer's hand *en route*, was thus out. Bonnor is a wicked length, 6 ft. 6 in., and equally big, but nimble as a cat. The 'hat trick,' so-called, is a succession of wickets bowled in one over, as you know. Here is a new version: A young fellow made a bolt across the field followed by Policeman XX., lifting his hat politely when well out of reach, to the amusement of the B.P. and chagrin of Policeman XX. Owing to the wet wicket there were a good many slips on the part of the Players, which made victory much easier for the Australians."

#### THE FRERE BRIDGE, SOUTH AFRICA

THIS engraving represents the Frere Bridge just opened over the Orange River. It connects Cape Colony, at Aliwal North, with the Orange Free State. The engraving shows the opening decorations upon the Bridge. It has been erected at a cost (to the Colonial Government) of about 70,000*l.* The length is 280 yards between the abutments; the height 70 feet above low water, and 12 feet above high water. The Engineer was Mr. J. Newey, the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Alexander Clark. As Aliwal North is now the border town and the centre for the Basuto war, it is of especial interest just now.—Our engraving is from a photograph sent to us by Mr. W. H. Richardson, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Aliwal North.

#### THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES

FEW members, even of the peerage, who naturally take an interest in their own limited order, probably knew much of Lord Mountmorres a fortnight ago. He was, for a nobleman, a poor man, living in a wild district of the West of Ireland, on the rents derived from a few mountain farms. His residence, Ebor Hall, was a very unpretending abode, such as few English or Scotch tradesmen would select as their dwelling-place after retirement from business, and, a circumstance which is rare with the Irish gentry, he was entirely educated in his native country. There is something more pitiful in the fact of a man of this sort being shot than if he had been some wealthy absentee proprietor.

The circumstances of the tragedy have already been detailed by us. Lord Mountmorres had attended a meeting of magistrates at Clonbur, on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult., and started homewards unattended. As his horse came home without him alarm was excited, and at 9 P.M. his body was found at Rusheen, near Ballinrobe, within half a mile of his own door, pierced by six bullets, which must have been discharged close to his person. The road between Clonbur and Ebor Hall runs through a bleak and desolate stretch of country. With the exception of the few stunted pines and larches shown in our sketch there is not a tree or shrub for miles. The fields are divided by stone walls, the stones evidently having been gathered off the land, which is of the poorest description. "In spite of the heavy rain which had fallen when I arrived," says the gentleman to whom we are indebted for our sketches, "a large pool of blood still remained in the road."

Lord Mountmorres seems to have had some difficulties with his tenants, and there is little doubt that the crime is agrarian. This conclusion is supported by the fact that one peasant refused to let the corpse enter his house, others declined to aid in putting it in the coffin, others deliberately stamped their boots in the blood which had flowed from his wounds. Two men are in custody, and the Government have offered a reward of 1,000*l.* Such rewards in Ireland are always futile. Some attempts have been made by the revolutionary party to blacken Lord Mountmorres' character, but apparently without foundation; while, on the other hand, those who knew him well speak warmly of his humble-mindedness and kindheartedness.

William Browne De Montmorency, the fifth Viscount Montmorres, was born in April, 1832. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. His father, the previous Viscount, was a clergyman, and Dean of Achonry. In 1862 Lord Montmorres married Harriet, second daughter of the late Mr. George Broadrick, of Hamphall Stubbs, Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. William Geoffrey, the present Viscount, was born in 1872.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Fradelle, 246, Regent Street.



THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE EAST.—The meeting held in the Wellington Riding School, Knightsbridge, to protest against the action of the Government against Turkey, presided over by Colonel Malletson, C.S.I., can hardly have been considered satisfactory in its results by even the bitterest opponents of the Government. The attendance was only moderate, the speeches were feeble, there was a lack of enthusiasm, and the speakers were not men whose opinions carry any weight with the country. Letters of apology were read from Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; but the excuses were of a kind that implied no serious regret at being unable to be present. A resolution was carried sympathising with Turkey in her resistance against giving up Dulcigno until the clauses in the Berlin Treaty favourable to herself are carried out. A public meeting, having the same end in view, was to have been held in the Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday; but, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the Monday's meeting, it was postponed. A meeting will be held soon in Newcastle, influentially supported, to protest against a war with Turkey, at which Mr. Cowen and Sir W. Lawson are expected to attend. A public protest is being circulated by the Patriotic Association for general signature, and preparations are being made under the same auspices for a monster public meeting in London. Meantime the leaders on the Government as well as on the Opposition side maintain a significant silence on the subject. The projected home demonstrations are, to all appearances, premature.

THE LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND shows no symptoms of abating. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Dr. Connors, and other members of the Home Rule party, have been addressing large and excited meetings of tenants and labourers during the past week, with even more than accustomed vehemence. New branches are being frequently added to the Land League. Mr. Parnell told a meeting at Kilkenny, at which he was supported by fifty priests, that very speedily the Land League meant to organise a great strike against rent on the estate of every rack-renting landlord. Last Sunday he received a most enthusiastic welcome from the people of Cork. The Corporation presented him with an address, and a long procession of the various trades accompanied him through the streets of the city. He addressed on the occasion upwards of 50,000 people in Cork Park. Meetings have also been held at Carrick-on-Suir, Barntown, Kildysart, and at many other places. At the Carrick-on-Suir meeting, Mr. Dillon, M.P., was the chief speaker, some of the interruptions reported throwing a lurid light on the present state of feeling in Ireland. On Mr. Dillon's saying that ten thousand men he was addressing had not probably more than ten landlords, a voice shouted, amidst cheering from the crowd, "We'll shoot the ten." Meantime brutalities continue, apparently unchecked. At the close of last week a process-server was attacked and murdered at Crossmaglin. At Balla another process-server, although protected by the constabulary, was pelted with mud by a crowd of women. Another man, at Rosmalis, was dragged from his car by two men, one of whom was armed with a gun; but, being "the wrong man," was allowed to proceed on his journey. Although many of the priests have joined the Land League, and attend the public meetings, they deprecate sternly all attempts at assassination. The parish priest at Ballymacillyott, e.g., last Sunday made his congregation at two Masses go on their knees and promise not to shed the blood of any of his parishioners, and pray to God to avert such calamities throughout Ireland. But in many districts little short of a reign of terror prevails. It is said that that Government intend shortly to increase the military establishments in Ireland.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The clergy have hardly returned from their conferences at Leicester, or the engineers from their sanitary deliberations at Exeter, before the enthusiasts for Social Science are called upon to make for Edinburgh. This year's meeting promises to be a great success. On Wednesday proceedings were prefaced by a special service in St. Giles's Cathedral, the preacher being the Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D. In the evening Lord Reay delivered his inaugural address in the Free Assembly Hall, where each morning the Presidents of Departments give their own addresses before the work of the sections begins. The Presidents of the five Departments are—(1.), "Jurisprudence," Lord Advocate M'Laren. (2.), "Education," Lord Balfour of Burleigh. (3.), "Health," Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S. (4.), "Economy," Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth. (5.), "Art," Mr. W. B. Richmond, Slade Professor of Fine-Art at Oxford. Papers will be read during the week on "Law of Domicile," "Bills of Exchange," "Property of Married Women," "Registration of Titles to Land," "Increase of Divorce in Scotland," "Best Areas for Sanitary Purposes," "Prevention of Polluting Streams without Interfering with Industrial Operations," "Fluctuations in Relative Value of Silver and Gold," "The Endowment of the Stage by the State," "The Revival of the Old System of 'Master and Pupils,'" and many other subjects of social and political importance. Next week the Senators of the University will give a reception promenade in the Royal Botanic Gardens, a *conversazione* by the Corporation in the Museum of Science and Art, and various excursions in the neighbourhood are also on the programme.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCIENCE COLLEGE.—The generosity of Sir Josiah Mason has given to Birmingham a magnificent new college, the cost of which exceeded 170,000*l.* Professor Huxley inaugurated the College at the close of last week in a characteristic address on the relation of Science to the Classics and Literature, at which the donor, although in his eighty-fifth year, was able to be present. Professor Huxley made a vigorous protest against the assumption that the study of physical science was incompetent to confer culture, or that devotion to scientific studies tended to generate a narrow and bigoted belief in the applicability of scientific methods to the search after truth of all kinds. Literature alone, he maintained, was not competent to supply a knowledge of life. A man ignorant of what physical science had done was no more able to enter upon a true criticism of life than an army without weapons of precision could hope to succeed in a campaign on the Rhine.—Among the speakers at the luncheon given afterwards was Professor Max Müller; letters of regret for absence were read from Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain.

ARRIVAL OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.—Sir Bartle Frere received a hearty welcome at Southampton on his return from the Cape on Tuesday, and another enthusiastic greeting on his arrival at Waterloo Terminus later in the evening. An address was presented to him, numerously signed by Cape merchants, expressing approval of his policy in South Africa, and regret that he had been called home before his work at the Cape was completed.

THE LABOUR MARKET.—On Monday the miners in the Northern counties presented a circular to the masters, asking an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages. They describe themselves as being in a deplorable condition, unable in many cases to provide the necessary food and clothing for their families. They call on the masters, whose position is admitted to be bad, to remedy the evil by advancing the selling price of coal.—The majority of the flax spinning mills in and near Belfast have gone on "short time"—thirty-seven hours and a half in the week instead of fifty-six hours.



or four days instead of six.—The men of the Silkstone Main Colliery, near Barnsley, who had been on strike for three weeks, resumed work at the old rates last Monday.

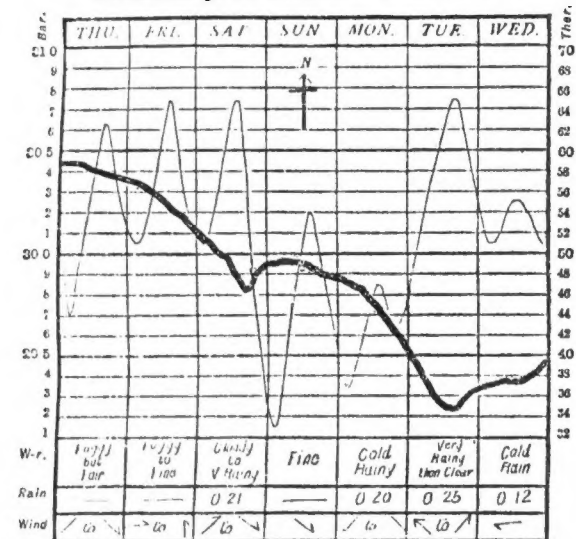
**THE SEAHAM COLLIERY DISASTER.**—The fire which has burnt for many days in the pit is likely to cause a prolonged delay before the remaining bodies can be recovered. All the men are now out of the mine, and it is feared that the part of the pit in which the fire rages, too far removed for the fire-engines to have effect, may have to be closed in. If so, the bodies in that seam will in all probability be burnt. Some touching messages have been found recorded in the mine by victims of the explosion. A letter scratched with the point of a rusty brattice-nail on the side and bottom of a tin flask was found by the widow of a miner, named Michael Smith, clasped under his right arm. On this the poor fellow had written: "There was 40 of us altogether at 7 A.M. Some were singing hymns, but my thought was on my little Michael, that him and I would meet in heaven at the same time. Oh, dear wife, God save you and the children, and pray for me." The flask was battered and rusty, but the pathetic farewell words of the poor fellow were perfectly legible. The Relief Fund amounts to 6,000*l.* About 1,200 men and boys are off work owing to the disaster.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—Lieutenant (recently Sergeant) Robert George Scott, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, has had the Victoria Cross conferred upon him for his bravery during the attack on Morosi's Mountain, on April 8th, 1879. The brave fellow in earning the decoration and his promotion had his right hand blown to pieces, and was severely wounded in the leg.

**SIR HENRY BESSEMER, F.R.S.**, was on Wednesday presented with the Freedom of the City in recognition of his services to science. In the evening Sir Henry and Lady Bessemer were entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

**STORMS AND FLOODS.**—An unusually severe gale of wind and rain swept over Northern and Eastern England on Tuesday, and did serious damage. The rivers Porter and Sheaf have overflowed their banks, and hundreds of acres are under water. The valley of the Don is flooded. Near Sheffield the water is from twenty-four to twenty-six feet in depth in the fields. At Yarmouth, on Monday night, eighty feet of the harbour piling was carried away. Tamworth, on Wednesday, was inundated, water rushing along the streets with the force of a torrent. Although much property is destroyed, no lives are reported as lost.

### WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK SEPTEMBER 30 TO OCTOBER 6 (INCLUSIVE).



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—At the commencement of this period the weather, although foggy, was fair and dry, but the barometer was falling steadily, and signs were not wanting of a change to more rainy and unsettled weather. On Saturday (2nd inst.) some small depressions came over us from the northward, and in the afternoon steady rain fell for several hours; the barometer, however, rose suddenly towards evening, the weather cleared quickly, and a very brisk fall in temperature occurred, the minimum early on Sunday morning (3rd inst.) being as low as 32° in the screen and 27° on the grass. The weather on Sunday (3rd inst.) was cold and fine, the maximum being only 54°, or 12° lower than that registered on Saturday (2nd inst.). On Monday (4th inst.) conditions again became unsettled, owing to the advance of a depression from the Bay of Biscay, the barometer fell quickly, north-easterly winds set in, and rain fell during the greater part of the day, while temperature continued low, the maximum being only 47°. No important change occurred on Tuesday (5th inst.), excepting in temperature, which rose very considerably, so that a maximum of 65° was registered, being 18° higher than the previous day. On Wednesday (6th inst.) the weather continued dull and damp, and temperature fell somewhat, while the advance of a new depression from the Bay of Biscay rendered the prospect of any favourable change extremely unlikely. The barometer was highest (30.4 inches) on Thursday (7th inst.); lowest (29.2 inches) on Tuesday (5th inst.); range, 1.2 inches. Temperature was highest (65°) on Friday (1st inst.); range, 32°. Rain fell on four days. Total amount, 0.78 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.25 inches, on Tuesday (5th inst.).



**THE TURF.**—Racing during the week has not been of a more exciting character than it usually is between the two first Newmarket Autumn Meetings, though at Nottingham, Leicester, and Kelso average sport has been had. At the first-named meeting in "Merrie Sherwood," old Saltier in the Welbeck Welter Plate managed to upset a hot favourite in Lancaster Bowman, notwithstanding the assistance of F. Archer, who later in the day won the Mapperley Selling Plate with his own horse Olivette. This three year old filly seems a pretty smart one, as she scored again in Her Majesty's Plate, for her new owner, Mr. T. Green. Americans, who won the Bleasley Gorse Plate on the first day, also brought off a double event by winning the Cotgrave Gorse Plate on the second. The Nottinghamshire Handicap fell to that useful animal Reefer. As might have been expected, speculation on the Cesarewitch has been pretty lively during the last few days, and notwithstanding the downfall of the whilome favourite, Isonomy, the great long-distance handicap to be decided next week at head quarters elicits more interest than usual. Whether Mr. F. Grettton's "champion" could have carried the unprecedented weight of 10st. 2 lbs. to victory must now remain undecided, but his wonderful performance in the Manchester Cup a few months ago may fairly be said to have enticed him to the strong support he received from many of the most astute judges on the Turf. The coming race has been singularly prolific in the discomfiture of several other strongly fancied and heavily backed animals, among whom may be mentioned the names of Dresden China, Adventure, Proctor, Edelweiss, Fashion

and Chippendale, most of whom have been actually scratched; but it is satisfactory to be able to put on record the fact that no unfair attempts have been made to get money out of them in the market. After the dethronement of Isonomy curiously enough the three leading favourites for some time were the three animals which filled the first three places in the St. Leger, Robert the Devil, Cipolata, and The Abbot. But there has been a little change since then, as The Abbot at the time of writing has fallen back to 20 to 1, and Petronel has headed the two other animals in the quotation. He, it will be remembered, won the Two Thousand for the Duke of Beaufort, but failed twice to carry his penalty at Ascot, being beaten both by Cipolata and Zealot. He has now, however, one pound the advantage of Cipolata, and Robert the Devil has to give him 13 lbs. If therefore he has improved since Ascot, and can stay as a son of Musket should, his present place at the head of the poll cannot be an unreasonable one. Robert the Devil with 8 st. 6 lb. is asked to accomplish a feat which no three year old has yet done, good horse though he be, and many good judges doubt his ability to give Cipolata 14 lb. The Irish colt Ulster, in the same stable as Petronel, has also been heavily backed; and thus it would seem that there is a very strong consensus of opinion that a three-year-old will win the big handicap, as a three-year-old has so often done before.

**AQUATICS.**—Two of the autumn professional sculling matches have been rowed over the Thames Championship course. The first, between Thomas and Cannon for 380*l.*, was won easily enough by the former, Cannon showing no improvement in his style. The second, between Blackman and Laycock, the Australian, was as easily won by the latter, though Blackman showed capital form till past Hammersmith Bridge, and at times even flattered his backers. There is really no saying how good Laycock is, and if, as it is said, his compatriot Trickett can "make rings round him," Hanlan will have his work to do in the Championship of the World Match next month. Laycock is also matched to row Hawdon of Delaval and Hosmer of Boston, United States, next month, before the International Regatta, promoted by the Hops Bitters Company.

**SWIMMING.**—Merchant Taylors' School held its second annual swimming races at the Charing Cross Baths on Wednesday last, when some very interesting contests took place among the boys, who were divided into classes according to their ages. The race for boys over sixteen was won by C. W. Coolne, that for over fourteen by Fripp, and that for under fourteen by H. Parham. The diving was particularly good, the chief prize being won by C. W. Coolne, who also won the plunging, doing forty-five feet. The open race, six lengths of the baths, was won by Fripp, Hughes being second, and Manley third. The authorities of Merchant Taylors' are much to be commended for the encouragement they give to swimming among the boys.

**BRIBERY AND THE BALLOT.**—The revelations now being made with such astonishing candour before the Election Commissioners at Oxford, Canterbury, and other places, must be very discouraging to those optimistic reformers who fondly believed that the provisions of the Ballot Act, combined with the spread of general and political education amongst the masses of the people, would do away with bribery and corruption at elections, except in a few solitary instances where candidates, besides being unscrupulous, were also so foolish as to pay heavily for votes, which, after all, they were by no means sure of securing. It is now only too clear that secret voting, whatever may be its value as a preventive of intimidation in certain constituencies where enormous local influence might otherwise be brought to bear, is by no means to be relied upon as an effective safeguard against corrupt influence and bribery, direct or indirect. Humiliating and depressing as the fact undoubtedly is, it seems clear that little or no advance in the direction of political morality has been made amongst the general body of electors, at all events in the constituencies now under consideration. Certain sections both of the Liberals and Conservatives are doubtless prompted solely by honest anxiety for the welfare and credit of their country, and these work and vote on behalf of the candidates of their choice with a conscientious zeal which is deserving of all commendation. We fear, however, that in point of numbers these are small compared to the residuum of electors, who are apparently as willing as of yore to accept bribes which unscrupulous candidates and electioneering agents are as ready as ever to offer, taking their chances of getting the worth of the money thus illegally expended. It would seem, too, that these children of darkness are in their generation wiser than the children of light, for though they may now and then be deceived by a sophistically-minded voter who conceives that there is no immorality in "spoiling the Egyptians" by taking the money of the opposite party so long as he records his vote for that with which he agrees; or by a doubly-rascally knave who, having no political bias, accepts bribes from both sides, and either votes for that which pays him best, or thinks it too much trouble to vote for either; yet in the majority of cases it would seem that the maxim, "Honour among thieves," is respected, and the illegal contract is faithfully and honestly carried out. These corrupt bargainers have not yet learnt to look upon their votes and interest as a sacred trust and duty. They regard them simply as a mercantile commodity, to be disposed of to the greatest pecuniary advantage; and consequently their sole cares are to get for them the highest obtainable prices, and to manage the business in such a way as, if possible, to evade the law, or at least to avoid detection. Such a condition of things is beyond expression deplorable, and mere punitive disfranchisement of one or two constituencies is clearly not the way to remedy it. We would suggest some such scheme as the following:—Let the returning officer, or some other Government authority, decide what amount of money is necessary to lay fairly before the electors of a constituency the views and claims of the respective candidates, who should each be called upon to contribute a proportionate share—two candidates one-half each, three candidates one-third, and so on. This fund should then be placed in the hands of a joint-election agent appointed by the Government, who should expend it for the mutual benefit of the candidates in placards, advertisements, hire of rooms for addresses, &c., and whose accounts should be open to public inspection. This done, the candidates might be left to fight out their own battle by moral suasion alone, neither of them being permitted to spend one penny personally, or to employ paid private agents or canvassers.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

Faiths and Fashions: Lady Violet Greville; A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors: Selected by A. B. Davison; Blues and Buffs: Arthur Mills. Longmans and Co.  
Deterioration of the Oyster and Trawl Fisheries of England: J. P. How and Edward Jex. Elliot Stock.  
Japanese Pottery: Ed. by A. W. Franks, F.R.S., F.S.A.; The New Era: Virginia Vaughan. Chapman and Hall.  
The Atomic Theory: Ad. Wurtz. C. Kegan Paul and Co.  
Peru: Clements R. Markham, C.B.; Albania: E. F. Knight; Episodes of French History—St. Louis and the 13th Century: Gustave Masson; Lisa Lena (2 vols.): Edward Jenkins; Dick Cheveley: W. H. G. Kingston; A Sailor's Sweetheart (3 vols.): W. Clark Russell; The Tribulations of a Chinaman: Jules Verne; Primitive Folk-Moots: G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. S. Low and Co.  
Popular Recreation: Charles Bullock, B.D. Hand and Heart Office.  
In Fair Bruges: C. Beeton. Remington and Co.  
St. Martin's Summer (3 vols.): Shirley Smith. Hurst and Blackett.  
What Will Society Say? (3 vols.): H. C. Coape. Tinsley Bros.  
Auntie Marian's Schoolfellows: Mary Gardiner. Groombridge and Sons.  
Science for All: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.  
From the Younger and Risper the Elder: Alphonse Daudet. Vizetelly and Co.



THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN PRESENTS are being exhibited at Aberdeen.

VIRGIL'S BIRTHDAY is to be kept at Mantua on the 15th inst., 1950 years after his birth.

HERR MAKART, the Viennese artist, is now painting an enormous picture of "Christ before Pilate."

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO has been discovered near the island of San Alessandro, in the Pacific Ocean.

BLACKBIRDS IN MANITOBA, U.S., are quite a pest this year, the *Live-Stock Journal* tells us. They alight upon the shocks of cut grain, and completely thresh them.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS opens to-morrow (Sunday) in Paris, when one of the chief subjects of discussion will be the transport of small parcels at a quicker and cheaper rate.

THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION closes officially next Friday, after which it will be re-opened for a fortnight for the sale of the objects exhibited. During the few last days the entrance fee will probably be reduced to 1*l.*

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION in the *Willem Barantz* have returned to Amsterdam after exploring the Greenland and Spitzbergen coasts and reaching lat. 81. They bring home a rich harvest of natural history specimens.

THE OLDEST CHURCH TOWER in AMERICA belongs to an Episcopal Church at Taconia, in Washington Territory. It is an immense fir-tree, surmounted by a bell and cross, and bearing rings which show its age to be at least 275 years.

THE SARCOPHAGUS of a BISHOP of LAUSANNE, Roger of Tuscany, who died in 1220, has lately been opened in the Cathedral. Notwithstanding the lapse of six and a-half centuries the body was almost intact, the features could be recognised, and the robes were in excellent preservation.

THE SURPLUS BEDDING-OUT PLANTS in THE LONDON PARKS, as well as at Kew Gardens and Hampton Court, will shortly be distributed as usual among the working-classes, and application should be made speedily by the clergy, school committees, and others interested, to the superintendent of the park nearest their respective parishes.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR of 1883 has at last found a site. The Exhibition buildings will be erected in Morningside Park, at the north-west end of Central Park, on the slope of a hill which commands a magnificent view of the Hudson and the whole of the city and its suburbs. The grounds also will run along the river shore for three miles.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION has suffered greatly from yellow fever, according to a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*. The members were proportionately discouraged, and several wished to return, but Mr. Stanley declared that no one should return, even if opposed by "a thousand devils with revolvers or daggers, or threatened with destruction by illness, pestilence, or misery."

SMUGGLING TOBACCO in timber is the latest attempt to cheat the French Customs authorities. Thus a workman at one of the railway stations, who was unloading a waggon full of joists from Belgium, noticed a crack running regularly along one side of the pieces of timber. He opened it, smelt tobacco, and found that a considerable number of the apparent joists were nothing but boxes stuffed with tobacco—amounting to some eighteen tons.

AN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN is being planned by the South Kensington authorities, to whom it has been suggested that many such works of high artistic merit are scattered over the country, which, if collected, might lead to the identification of numerous historical celebrities. Talking of South Kensington, there are now vacant several free studentships for the day and evening classes of the School of Art Wood-Carving at the Albert Hall, and forms of application can be had from the Secretary of the School.

THE SUNDAY SOCIETY.—This organisation intends to be active during the coming winter. It will be represented at the Social Science Congress, and in one of the Departments a paper will be read on its behalf by the Rev. Robert B. Drummond, entitled "Sunday Reform." During the sitting of the Congress a Public Conference will be held in Edinburgh in support of the opening of Museums on Sundays, and on October 25 Prof. Tyndall will preside over a public meeting in the largest hall in Glasgow in support of the Sunday Society.

LADY HUNTRESSES in the French provinces are more than usually numerous this year, inspired by the example of President Grévy's daughter, who is as devoted to sport as her father. Semi-masculine garb is adopted by the fair sportswomen, consisting of black cloth Breton trousers, made very wide, and reaching below the knee, where they are met by high buckskin boots, long Louis XIII. jacket, ornamented with silver dogs' heads, and thrown open to show the waistcoat, fastened by similar canine buttons, a felt bonnet, caught up at one side by two large silver dogs' heads, and cuffs, collar, and frill of old Mechlin lace. The costume is said to be most becoming.

DOGS IN CHINA are chiefly despised except as house-watchers. A black dog with yellow eyebrows is valued as a first-rate house dog, but a white one with black eyebrows will bring bad luck to his owner, while a black dog is the king of his race. A "lion dog"—belonging to the small shaggy northern breed—will bring good fortune, while the only real Chinese canine pet is the "sleeve dog," so called from being small enough to lie in the capacious Celestial sleeve. Retrievers are apparently unknown, while greyhounds are lanky and slow. Amongst the most common canine names are "Jewel," "Pearl," "Blackie," "Black Dragon," and "Yellow Ear."

THE INAUGURATION OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL next Friday is being energetically prepared for in Cologne itself. Following the example set at the Austrian Silver Wedding, there will be a grand historical procession, and the municipality have bought some of the costumes lately used in the Brussels *cortège*, and have voted 4,000*l.* for the expenses of the procession and the Emperor's reception. Military bands will come from the chief Prussian towns, and the windows on the line of route are being let at high prices. Visitors, however, will scarcely be able to distinguish that the Cathedral is finished after all, for the towers will remain for some time shrouded in the existing confused mass of scaffolding, through which only a dim outline of the actual building can be traced.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased last week, and 1,353 deaths were registered against 1,441 during the previous seven days, a decline of 78, being 7 below the average and at the rate of 19.3 per 1,000. There were 2 deaths from small-pox (a decrease of 3), 12 from measles (an increase of 2), 61 from scarlet fever (an increase of 3), 10 from diphtheria (a decline of 3), 20 from whooping-cough (a decrease of 4), 17 from different forms of fever, and 110 from diarrhoea (a decline of 32). There were 2,435 births registered against 2,599 during the previous week, exceeding the average by 32. The mean temperature of the air was 56.6 deg. and 1.4 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine was 20.2 hours, the sun being 81.8 hours above the horizon.



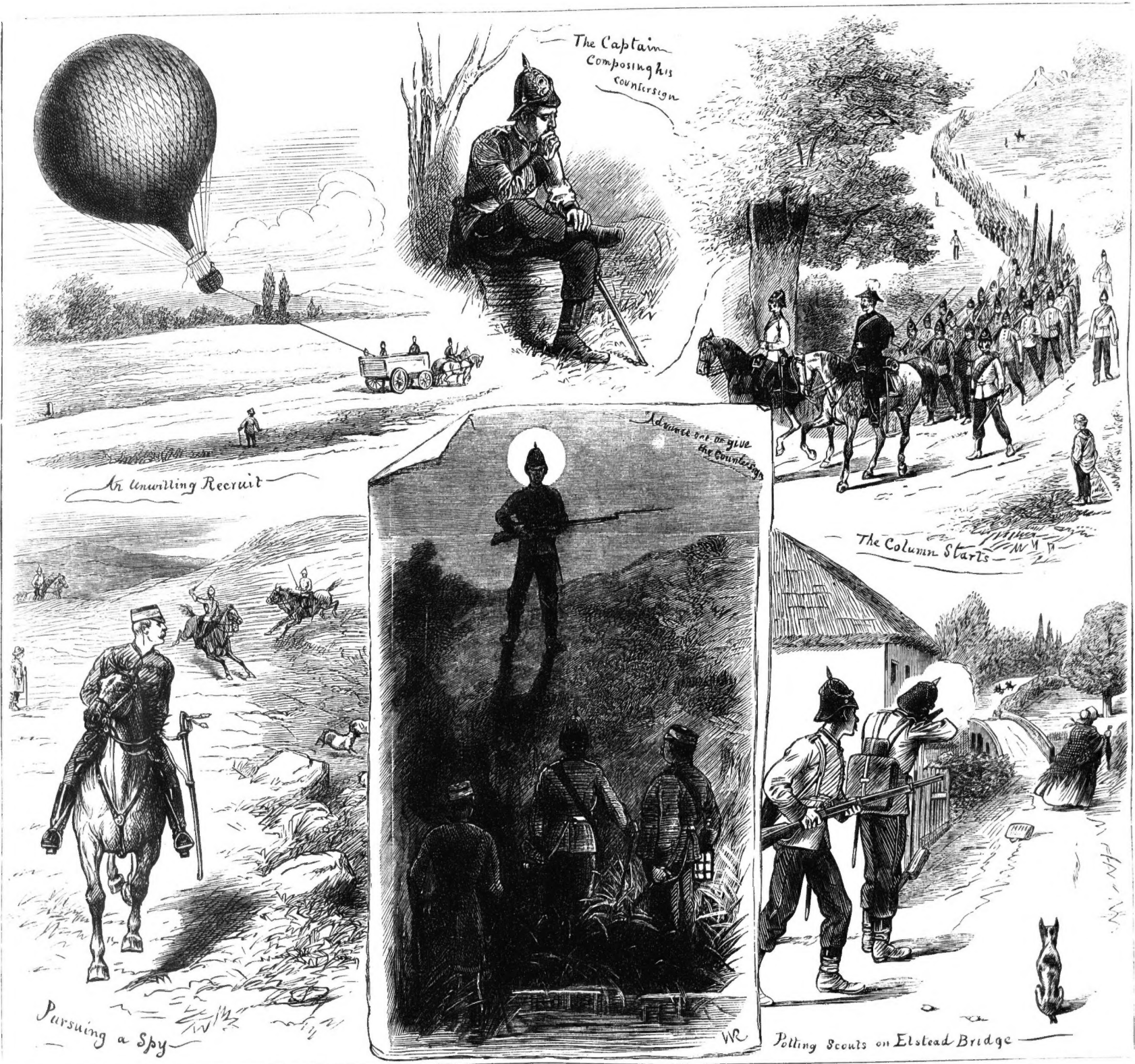


SURGEON-MAJOR ALEXANDER FRANCIS PRESTON, 66TH REGIMENT  
Severely Wounded at the Battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud, July 27

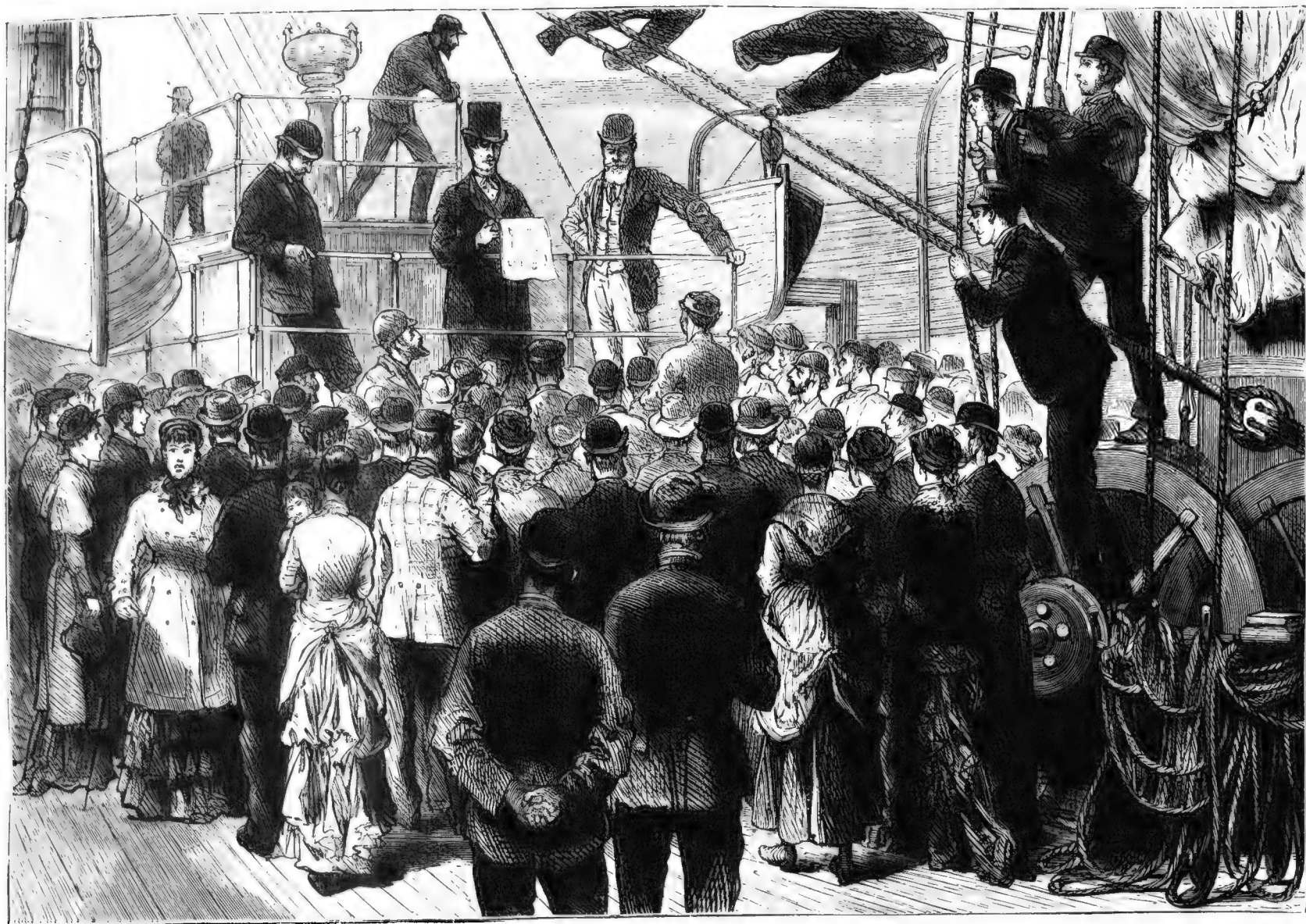


CAPTAIN ST. JOHN T. FROME, 72ND HIGHLANDERS  
Killed in the Action near Candahar, September 1

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN







AN ADDRESS BY THE EMIGRATION AGENT



CLEARING THE SHIP

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS AT SYDNEY



# My Luck

THE STORY OF A FORTUNATE MAN  
IN FOUR CHAPTERS

## III.

It may be imagined that I was almost dying to tell my friends, especially Rose, of the wonderful tidings I had just heard, and the wonderful change that was likely soon to take place in my fortunes. The effort I made to keep all sign and indication of these things concealed distressed me so much, and became so perceptible, that Rose grew quite anxious for my health, and wished me to consult a doctor, while Dick had his own way of accounting for my changed manner, and he took an early opportunity of having an explanation.

"I am afraid you are offended with me, Orlando," he said, coming over to me when I was by myself in one of the meadows; "ever since you saw me with Chipp, you have altered very much."

"You do not suppose, my dear fellow," I said, "that I should take upon myself to show temper at you having any acquaintance whatever. I only spoke—"

"Yes, yes, I know your motive was good, Orlando," he interrupted, "but you probably saw him with me last night again, and naturally felt annoyed at my keeping up such an intimacy. Believe me, however, that his coming involves nothing discreditable, and that in a very short time I shall be able to tell you why he comes."

There was really no necessity for this explanation, and so I told him, declaring also that I had not seen Chipp on the previous evening; but nothing could convince Dick that I was not offended, and I could not reassure him by assuming my usual demeanour, for all this while the most important events were taking place.

True to her promise, I received a message from Honora, desiring me to be at Dr. Primley's on a certain day,—the doctor lived in London, at Camden Town, and an excuse was easily found to account for my running up to the metropolis. Dr. Primley was still in practice, and was not so old a man as I expected to find him, he having been only some five-and-thirty years of age when he was introduced to me, and I was introduced to the world.

There was present in the doctor's parlour when I arrived, besides Honora and the doctor himself, a stout, motherly-looking woman, in a plaid shawl, who announced herself as "Betsy Dancer, as used to nurse you, sir." This was the nurse girl who had been dismissed to facilitate the charge of infants, but who, in view of probable profit, seemed to feel no ill will against Honora, who had been the cause of her dismissal.

"This is a very romantic case, Mr. Orlando or Mr. Marmaduke, I really scarcely know which I ought to say," began the doctor; "such an affair sounds like an anachronism in these days, but as I hear you are considered to be a fortunate man, I have no doubt you will succeed in establishing your identity. Now then, Mrs. Honora, state over again, in presence of us all, what you have already told me."

Of course I need not follow the interview in detail, as the reader knows before hand all that my nurse had to say; my foot was examined, the doctor's books for the date of my birth having previously been produced.

"I will swear in any Court," exclaimed Dr. Primley, "that you were the infant known as Marmaduke Pybell. I cannot be mistaken, every indication of the malformation of your foot—and it had some very curious features—remains just as it was. You may rely upon me, nurse."

With Betsy Dancer "as was," to quote herself, the recognition was equally complete, in fact she had other indications, in my eyes and head, by which she was able to declare herself thoroughly confident that I was not myself, but somebody else. This, in the confusion which now enveloped me, was the conclusion we all seemed coming to, and is the way in which I could best describe it. Honora, with a decision of manner which very much awed her hearers, imposed the strictest secrecy on them, mingling, in a way that none but a half demented gipsy, as she was, would have ventured upon, promises of lavish reward, with very intelligible hints of assassination if she were thwarted.

Each very heartily promised to say nothing, except to our lawyer, who had not as yet, so far as I was concerned, been selected. Honora, however, had not overlooked this, or any other point, so she speedily huddled me into a cab, and we were driven straight to the office of a solicitor, whose practice, as I afterwards learned, was very different to that of old Mr. Polyfee, he being indeed a leading authority in the police courts, and a very clever fellow he was. He was naturally staggered on hearing the nature of the case he was expected to take up—there was nothing surprising in that, I was utterly staggered when I first heard of it—but it was wonderful how Honora's manner impressed him, as it seemed to do everybody, and he made very little difficulty in the matter. He asked some searching questions, it is true, and I noticed that when he found I was heir to twenty-five thousand pounds he brightened considerably. Before we left his house he had arranged to see the doctor and Betsy, and said if they would give the evidence described by Honora, the task we had undertaken would not be very long, or very difficult. My nurse—I must, however, no longer use that description—Honora made her statement, which was duly taken down, and we left.

If I had been constrained and strange in my conduct before, the reader may be sure I was not improved now, and I was afraid of appearing unfeeling and rude to Rose and her brother. Nothing could exceed their kindness. Rose was never happy but when in my company, and her eyes would swim with tears when she looked at me; she clung to me with all the affection of a devoted girl, when she saw I was in trouble, and I would have given my ears to have been able to tell her all. Dick was very little at home; in his way he was as mysterious as myself, but when we did meet, he was warmer, more generous, and more friendly than ever. Indeed he seemed to think he could never do enough for me.

I went over to pay my usual visit to Mr. Polyfee, and, to my surprise, found just the same friendly anxiety in his manner, from which I inferred that I was really looking ill, or that Dick had been expressing his anxiety to my old guardian. Not seeing Chipp in his accustomed place, I inquired after him; Mr. Polyfee merely replied that his clerk was absent for the day, but he said it with an embarrassment which convinced me that the clerk's absence arose from some discreditable cause, and I again congratulated myself on having always given him the cold shoulder.

I had to make one or two journeys to London, had to go before some authority, and make such statement as I had to give, mine being the least important of the whole; but at last all was prepared, the mine was ready to be sprung, and the great London solicitor proposed to come down in person—a marked honour, I was given to understand, and which was due to the unusual and romantic character of the case. He proposed to come down to wait upon Mr. Marmaduke Pybell, senior, my father that is, and his son—no, I mean my first father's son, that is, the young man who passed as me, but was now to be Orlando, while I was Marmaduke. The reader will pardon me if I do not make the matter very clear; but he probably knows what I mean, and it is dreadfully difficult to write intelligibly about the change. I was saying that Mr. Barbrow—that was the London lawyer's name—intended to wait upon Mr. Pybell,

armed with his irresistible proofs, and invite him to settle the matter without a suit at law; while Marmaduke—no, I am Marmaduke, but Marmaduke as was, as Betsy Dancer would say—was also to be shown the hopelessness of a struggle.

The day came, and I waited the summons, for I was to be sent for, if all went well, to receive my father's blessing. I waited, I say, in a room at the King's Arms, in a state of indescribable agitation. I made a feint of drinking some spirits and water, in hope that a temporary strength, at any rate, might be obtained by stimulants; but I might as well have tried barley water. It was an utter failure, and I paced the room unable to fix my attention on anything. In order to avoid the too solicitous affection of Rose, who by her tenderness and anxiety seemed to have a foreboding that something was impending, I had left the farm early, and had arrived at the King's Arms much sooner than I need have done, so I had the prospect of a long and almost maddening interval.

Suddenly I heard some one asking for me, and then a hasty step tore up the stairs. I glanced at my watch. Surely I could not be summoned yet; Mr. Barbrow could scarcely have reached Pybell's, and—but a knock at the door, which I had locked, cut short my speculations. I opened it, and to my amazement beheld my friend, Dick Broadridge. His face was all aglow, it was lighted up with excitement and smiles; and yet there was an agitation about him which I had never seen before. By a common instinct we extended our hands, and exchanged a hearty shake. I felt lighter, and relieved at once, in the presence of my friend; and now, that all must be known immediately, I determined that I would keep silence no longer.

"My dear fellow—dear old boy!" exclaimed Dick, speaking first; "I am so glad to see you! I have a wonderful surprise for you, which I have been dying to tell you; but my lips have been sealed."

"And, my dear Dick," I exclaimed in turn, "I can't express how glad I am to see you. I have a story to tell more wonderful than yours, and I, too, have been dying to say it, and my lips, too, have been sealed. But go on with your story."

"No, my dear boy, no," said Dick, "tell me your's first."

And so, after a little friendly argument, I began.

"You have known my nurse, Honora, a long time, Dick," I commenced, "and it is of many years back I have to speak. I want you to remember what you have heard of her, and of my family, for you are too young to have known much of the circumstances yourself, before the death of my father, before the death of my grandfather."

"How strange!" ejaculated Dick. "Surely you cannot be going to tell me the same story that I have come to tell you. But go on, Orlando; I beg your pardon for interrupting you."

I resumed, and though I found a little difficulty in commencing my narrative, yet, when I had once begun, the excitement of relating such incidents carried me away, and I felt inspired with the romance and strangeness of the history.

So absorbed was I in my narration, that I never noticed how Dick received it, until, at its conclusion, I naturally turned to him to hear his comments, and receive his congratulations. His aspect shocked me. In lieu of the glow and colour which he had worn on entering the room, he was pale, and had a scared look which was very awful; his eyes were staring, and his mouth half open with amazement. "Why Dick! Dick!" I cried, "what is the matter, are you ill! Why do you not congratulate me?"

"Congratulate you! congrat—" he could not finish the word,

"Oh, Orlando Pybell, or whoever you are, what have you done, what have you done? Why could you not leave well alone?"

"Whatever do you mean, Dick?" I exclaimed. "Have I not established my claim to a fortune?"

"To a fortune!" he echoed, and in his manner there was now something of anger and vexation; "short-sighted, idiotic being that you are, listen to what I have done on your behalf, and then gnash your teeth in bitterness."

This was a very pretty beginning, and although I could not for the life of me guess what he was driving at, I felt that something terrible was about to happen.

"In your behalf," recommenced Dick, "and because you were unapproachable on the subject, I have been labouring for weeks. You know Chipp, Mr. Polyfee's clerk,—well, he knew, and Mr. Polyfee knew—none could know better, for they drew it up—that your grandfather executed a will subsequent to that which was proved, and was so much against your interest. This second will was supposed to have been destroyed, but the lawyer and his clerk never believed it. Recently, a relation of Chipp, who occupies a similar position to himself, told him that in the strong room of his firm at London they had a box full of papers which he believed had been left there on behalf of old Mr. Pybell many years ago, but they were not in his name, and no one seemed to know anything about them. He thought that Mr. Polyfee, having been the old gentleman's solicitor, should apply to see them, and take out anything that was of value. It at once occurred to Chipp, that Pybell, who appears to have been a jealous, suspicious old creature, might have left his will there, and Mr. Polyfee being told of the circumstances, adopted the same view, and having considerable influence with the firm, who are his London agents, he was enabled to procure for Chipp power to inspect those papers. Chipp was right. Orlando, unfortunate young fellow that you are! there was the will, duly executed and witnessed, and to you was left the twenty-five thousand pounds which, under the first will, was taken by Marmaduke. Marmaduke, do I say! why you are Marmaduke now! Let me conclude. We determined not to excite any hope in you, or trouble you until we had arranged a complete success. To do this we have had much trouble, but both the witnesses are alive, and we have found them out, all necessary steps are taken, Mr. Polyfee has the will in his possession, and has this day served notice upon Mr. Pybell to make over to you the income he has, or his son, so long unjustly possessed. And now, just when twenty-five thousand pounds depend upon your being Orlando Pybell, you go and prove yourself to be Marmaduke! I am ashamed of you, indeed I am, I am thoroughly ashamed of you."

I was unable to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his reproaches, even if I could have collected myself sufficiently to do so, for at that moment fresh steps were heard ascending to my room, the door was thrown open, and Mr. Barbrow, the London solicitor, looking in his way as radiant as Dick had done half an hour before, burst in.

"All right, my friend!" he exclaimed, "things go better than we could have been expected. Come with me at once. You will be surprised to hear that your cousin, the supposed Marmaduke, from whom we had naturally anticipated the greatest difficulty, seems quite resigned, and willing to make the change without delay."

A loud and deep groan from Dick startled him here, and he looked round as though he would ask if my friend were ill. "But come along Mr. Pybell, come along," he said, checking himself; "they expect us, and if we take them in their present mood, I believe we can accomplish the settlement of this most wonderful affair, and you will be the luckiest man within fifty miles of this place."

Hardly knowing whether I was in a dream or in my waking senses, I mechanically seized my hat and accompanied the lawyer, leaving Dick staring helplessly before him, like one moonstruck.

## IV.

THE exultation which Mr. Barbrow plainly felt at carrying my business so quickly and successfully to an end, hurried us at a great rate to Mr. Pybell's, and I was conscious as we went along that he

frequently addressed me in strains which largely partook of this exultation. It was fortunate that his excitement and triumph needed no reply from me, for I could no more have held a conversation with any one than I could if I had been in a magnetic trance—and I am not sure that I was not—as I mechanically kept pace with the lawyer.

We arrived at Mr. Pybell's, and just as we were about to knock, the door opened, and young Marmaduke—he that had hitherto been Marmaduke—came out. On seeing me he broke into a friendly smile, and took my hand with as much warmth as Dick had done a short time before. As he gave this hearty clasp, the old lawyer rubbed his hands, and exclaimed, "Egad! that is what I like to see. A young fellow's heart must be in the right place, Mr. Pybell," this was to me, "when he can give an honest grip to the man who has just ousted him from his name and his home."

"Oh, I understand you, old fellow, don't I?" exclaimed my cousin,—"that is the only safe way to describe him, I find, because to use names just here is confusing, he spoke to me, by-the-by, when he said this—"I know you, you are the most honourable, disinterested, generous old fellow in the country, and I esteem you for it. Go in and talk it over with the governor."

So saying, with another wring of my hand he disappeared, and the lawyer paused for a moment ere we entered, to look admiringly after him, and to exclaim, "What a noble young fellow! What splendid conduct!" Then we entered, and found ourselves in the presence of Mr. Pybell, whom I had always regarded as the vulgarest, most unpleasant boor I had ever met, had always avoided when I could, and who was now my father.

"This, as you are of course aware, Mr. Pybell," began the lawyer, "is or was Mr. Orlando Pybell, whom you have known and loved as your nephew, and whom you will in future know and love as your son."

"I see him," growled the old man, "there is no doubt as to whom he is, for I should hope there are not two such miserable fools in the world."

This was a good commencement certainly, but I felt that the description, although unflattering, was very just at that moment.

"Ahem!" ejaculated Mr. Barbrow; "well, we will proceed to business. I will just run over again the evidence and proofs." He did so, and I having somewhat recovered myself by this time, could not help wondering at the masterly manner in which he set forth his facts.

Mr. Pybell was evidently as much impressed as I was, and although he sat and listened with a very gloomy face, and handled his double eye-glass in a very discontented manner, he asked no questions, and seemed to have no idea of contradicting the lawyer. When Barbrow had finished, a little conversation took place, and then, glancing at his watch, he exclaimed, "By George! I shall hardly catch my train.—Ha! ha! ha! we old lawyers do not run about for nothing, but you won't mind that. Success gilds everything, and you are in luck to settle this so easily." With that he hurried off, leaving me to a *little-à-little* which promised to be the most unpleasant I had ever shared. So it was, but, happily, it was very brief also.

"So, young gentleman!" began Mr. — my father, I mean, "you have cooked a pretty kettle of fish here with your meddling and marring. What the devil has induced you to do all this now?"

"I could not do it before, sir," I said, "as I knew nothing of it, and it was not by my wish that it was begun."

"So I should suppose, if you knew all," retorted he; "but why you should try to fix yourself as the son of a man who has always considered you the most contemptible milksop he ever met, I can't think. It was the money, I suppose."

"Well sir, perhaps it was," I said, a little stung by his language.

"You must admit it was unfairly shared by the will."

"And what, dolt, have you done to remedy it?" he said spitefully.

"You have cut me out of six hundred a year, my half of the interest on the twenty-five thousand pounds, which I received under the will; for my son, as I must still call him, goes off with the whole. I have lost every shilling I had in the world, beyond this, by speculation; and my business"—he was a currier—"hardly pays its expenses."

"I am very sorry," I stammered.

"Sorry! bah!" he exclaimed with an expression of intense contempt; "you have ruined me, and now you expect me, I suppose, to start you in life. Why didn't you burn the will, if you were determined to prove yourself my son, or why—"

"If you will allow me," I began, but he cut me short.

"No, I won't," he said; "go to your Mr. Polyfee, and see if you can get any sensible advice from him, for I can't tell what to say or do with such a—a—man as you are."

I knew from the hesitation and emphasis, that he was nearly using some far more disagreeable word, and as he seemed in so bad a temper I really thought I could not do better than go to Mr. Polyfee, as he suggested, and so, without further parley, I left. I found the lawyer at home, and was shown into his office by a man whose grave and sorrowful aspect seemed, I thought, to imply some knowledge of my state. Mr. Polyfee was alone, and as I entered, he shook his head reproachfully, and said "Oh! Orlando, what have you done, what have you done?" That was the burthen of all their songs.

"What have I done! why, I have done next to nothing, but others have played the very deuce with me."

"Why did you not let me know your plans?" continued the old gentleman. "I then would have stopped the search for this unlucky will, or would have warned you to desist from attempting to change your identity."

"I can't give any explanation of anything, sir," I said. "I have come here in the hope of receiving some counsel and advice. I suppose the best thing to be done is to give up all claim to the money, and let my cousin still be Marmaduke Pybell, and go home again, then we shall be as before."

"All be as before! Marmaduke go home again!" exclaimed the old lawyer, pushing back his chair, so as to have a better view of me, "why, he won't go back! you can't all be as you were before. You did not suppose it, did you?"

"Why not, sir?" I said, timidly. "Mr. Pybell, that was his father you know, sir, seems annoyed at the loss of half the income arising from the legacy—"

"Yes, yes, of course he is," interrupted Polyfee, "and so he may be, but young Marmaduke—confound it! I must call him Orlando, I suppose—but I mean the other one—is a selfish, swaggering, extravagant fellow, and he knows the advantage of an extra six hundred a year quite as well as does his late papa. Besides, you forget your own property."

"No, I do not," I said, "but what has that to do with it?"

"Simply that it is all now his," returned the lawyer; "that every shilling your father left to his son goes, of course, to the man you have dexterously proved to be his son, and Marmaduke—your cousin I mean—has already been here, and you will find a *distringas* is placed on the money at your account in the bank, and each of your tenants has already received notice to pay you no further rent."

This I could not answer; this was an awful blow, coming with cumulative force upon the other blows, and I was crushed. I sank helplessly into a chair, and gazed without any understanding at the old lawyer; he and the furniture began to swell and swim before my eyes, when, seeing how I changed



I suppose, he filled a glass of brandy—I knew well he always kept it convenient—and forcing it between my teeth, poured the spirit down my throat.

"I think, sir," I said, when I had recovered myself a little, "I had better go home, to the farm I mean, and think about this business."

"Well, perhaps it is the best thing you can do," returned the lawyer, "but if you can see your way out of the net, it is more than I can. Shall John go with you to the station? you look pale still." I thanked him, but said I could go safely; I wanted no company just then.

I was anxious to get home to hide myself, if nothing better could be done, and perhaps to receive the inexpressible comfort and soothing that the condolence of an affectionate girl always gives. Yes, in my moment of distress I immediately turned to Rose, and I was impatient until I reached the farm. Here, alas! I found repeated the same disturbed faces I had seen all day, for Dick had arrived before me, he looked sullen, the farmer glum, while Rose had been in tears. My reception was a silent one, and as it was manifestly unjust that I should be blamed in that household, especially when it was partly to Dick's officiousness that I owed my misfortunes, I began by saying, "Now, Rose, dear, and you, Dick, try to forget all. Let not anything which has happened outside penetrate these walls to mar our happiness. Let us be, as we have been, all in all to each other."

"Ah! that is all very well, Orlando," said Dick; "but see what a chance you have thrown away, and Marmaduke—the late Marmaduke—tells me that you have positively to give up even what was your own property, and that was little enough."

Confound it! He had heard everything, then!

"Oh yes, Orlando," sobbed Rose, "I could have borne anything from strangers; but this behaviour from you is too much."

Too much! I should think it was too much, indeed. Why, if ever there was a person totally guiltless of having provoked the catastrophe which had destroyed him, I was that person. "I am responsible to Chipp and the London lawyers for all the expenses," continued Dick. "Of course I thought that out of twenty-five thousand pounds they would be all right. I'm answerable for fifty odd pounds, and who is to pay me? Marmaduke laughs at me, and tells Chipp to go to his employers. What is to be done about it?" I could not tell him what was to be done about it. I did not know what was to be done about anything, and I crept to bed on the night after my two great successes, the most forlorn and desolate of beings.

On the next day I avoided the family, and rode over to the town early, in order to see my cousin Marmaduke, now Orlando, and to make an appeal to him to allow things to be as they were before, prepared to make a small sacrifice, if necessary, although I hoped it would not be so. I found him readily enough, and was gratified to find that he had not changed since the previous day, for he took my hand with the same warm smile as before, and loaded me with praises while he wrung it. This emboldened me, and without much preface I stated my wishes, which, when he heard, to my disgust he burst into loud, brassy laughter, and asked me if I thought he was a native—a mug—or a spoon. I did not quite understand his substantives; but I gathered that he did not intend to comply with my request—and, indeed, if I had had any doubt upon the matter, he would very soon have cleared it up. His manner changed; it was loud, "brassy," and offensive enough still; but the smiles and compliments were gone, and after much that was very hurtful to my feelings, he advised me to consult a solicitor—"that is," he said, with a worse grin than any that had gone before, "if you can pay off the little account your proceedings have already incurred." Unless you do, I'm afraid you will find the profession rather shy of giving you any advice." And this was all I could get from him.

In taking a short cut to the inn where I had left my horse—for I felt no inclination to call again upon my newly-found parent—I unconsciously passed Honora's house. I should have avoided the place had I recollected it; but as it was, she was sitting in the sun at her door, and she called to me.

"Would you pass my door?" she demanded indignantly. "Are you as ungrateful as the rest of your blood? Do you forget already the services I have done you?"

"I forget none of them, Honora," I said. "I thank you for your good intentions; but they have merely ended in my utter wretchedness."

"Do you hear that, Ellen?" exclaimed Honora, speaking to her sister, who had now come from the inner room. Ellen scowled her disapproval of my words, and said something in the foreign tongue to Honora. "Ungrateful boy!" continued the latter; "don't think that I have not heard how fortune has heaped her favours upon your undeserving head. I have been told, by a sure tongue, that only yesterday a new will was proved which gives you all the money which your cousin was supposed to inherit."

"Hang it!" I cried in a passion, "of course it was; but don't you see, woman, that you have just proved me to be somebody else?"

"I know," she said with a calm severity which was intended to be more cutting than anger, "that I have proved you to be the son of a rich man, the son to whom the first will left the money, so you get your fortune by my means that way; and then a new will is found, giving you the money as the other son, and so you get it that way. You are doubly safe, and this is your gratitude."

"For Heaven's sake, Honora!" I cried, "do try to understand it. I tell you I have now nothing, that all my own possessions—"

"Silence! young man," she exclaimed, waving her arm, "no more. You cannot bear to be under the burden of gratitude due; I release you. Go, I say. Do not attempt to speak, or I shall curse you."

She looked so thoroughly in earnest, that I felt sure she would keep her word, and a torrent of most venomous-sounding jargon which her sister poured forth convinced me, though I could not understand a syllable she said, that she had begun her share at once, and so I went my way. I never saw either of them again, and if they are alive now, I do not doubt that they consider me a monster of ingratitude.

I found I was still held by most persons to be a lucky man, although I did not feel like one; for, as it was argued, I had succeeded in proving that I was the person to whom the money was left, and I had succeeded in superseding the will by which my inheritance was left away from me,—me, as I used to be.

I found very soon that I was not at the end of my changes. All attempts at living in the same house with my new father failed miserably, while at the farm I was thoroughly uncomfortable. Rose was always in tears when I saw her, and declared she could never forgive my conduct. Dick and his father were almost openly hostile, and, not least of all, my money was exhausted, so at last I decided upon leaving Broadridge Farm, and luckily succeeded in getting an appointment to go out to one of the Colonies, as manager to a young speculative Englishman, who intended farming on a large scale. Here I did pretty well, and find I am still considered a fortunate man. I don't know whether my readers will consider the item with which I conclude, as a proof that I was born to good or bad luck, but I had not been in the colony more than three months when a paper reached me, in which I read:—

"On the 8th October, at St. Raphael's,—by the Rev. Tobias Chumpleby, Orlando Pybell, only son of the late Orlando Pybell, Esq., to Rose Constance Broadridge, only daughter of Oliver Broadridge, Esq., of Broadridge Farm."

HENRY TINSON

## A PERUVIAN SILVER MINE

THE following is an extract from a letter recently received from an officer on H.M.S. *Turquoise*:—

"Yesterday two of us walked out again to Huantajaya, near Iquique, Peru. It is about nine or ten miles from Iquique, and hard walking, or rather, I should say, very soft walking, its hardness consisting in its softness. We went up in hopes of seeing a silver mine, and this time we were not disappointed. The mine is one that was worked years ago by the Spaniards, but abandoned as not being rich enough to pay, but a company has it now, with an improved method of extracting the silver. The shaft is the only new working, and that is but some 60 or 70 feet deep at present. It is up this shaft that all the ore is now extracted; formerly it was taken out of the mine on the backs of Indians, with great labour. The mine has never recently been properly explored, and it would be very easy to lose oneself among its many branched tunnels."

"After breakfasting with the engineer of the mine, he first took us to look at the old church, which is built of wood and about 200 years old; but the climate is so dry that it bears its weight of years very well. The images in it are of the most ghastly description, and look as though carved by an amateur. It is said to have been a very rich church at one time, with the patron saint in solid silver, and all the front of the altar of the same metal; but a poor Peruvian general coming that way some years ago thought it would be a good opportunity to make himself rich, and so 'walked' the lot."

"Close to the church is the site of the mine above-mentioned. It was once extremely rich, for rumour goes that a solid piece of silver weighing 40 quintals (2 tons) was once taken out of it! However about 170 years ago the mine collapsed during an earthquake, entombing a number of men. The mine we explored is about 500 yards from this, and higher up in the hills. The entrance is simply like the entrance to a cave, and you walk down into the bowels of the earth by a steep incline. We went nearly all over this mine, in some places going along passages where we could stand upright and walk along with ease; in fact sometimes we came across regular chambers. But in other spots, when the vein of silver was very narrow, the passages contracted into places where you had to crawl on your hands and knees. There is only one shaft to the mine; it is simply used to take the ore out. It is a place one might easily be lost in, owing to the connecting passages going in all directions far away from the main one; and many awkward little spots—great holes, for instance; and a stone thrown down some often could be heard bounding from rock to rock for some seconds. One could not help thinking of earthquakes down there, but, however, in spite of all dangers, we emerged safely in the light of heaven, none the worse, except for being somewhat hot and dirty."



WE do not think "The Englishman's Bible, containing in one the Englishman's Hebrew Bible and the English-Greek Testament" (Eyre and Spottiswoode, Partridge and Co.), will compete with that revised version on which so many wise heads have so long been at work. It preserves unaltered the Authorised Version, but dresses up every sentence in such a bewildering array of signs that it must need quite an apprenticeship to be able to use the book with facility. The sample explanation, for instance, of Exod. iii. occupies a full octavo page of small printing, and includes explanations of "the long tense" (marked in Hebrew by the letter *vau*, and which gives the idea of duration), of where the article really occurs, and where it is erroneously supplied in our translation, of the particular name of God occurring in the passage, &c. Whether many students will have patience to make use of all Mr. T. Newbury's signs we think more than doubtful. Still it is well that the non-Hebraist reader should have some means of learning how far the Hebrew text differs from the English version. Everybody has heard of the Jehovah and the Elohist; but Mr. Newbury not only distinguishes between these two, he enables us to tell when "Lord" stands for Adonah (sing.), Adonahy (plur.), or Jah respectively. His aim is to put the English reader as much as possible in the position of a Hebrew and Greek scholar, and at the same time to force the niceties of Greek and Hebrew on slipshod scholars acquainted with those languages. The article (of which Bishop Middleton systematised the New Testament use, and the frequent neglect of which in our Version Mr. Newbury thinks due to the influence of the Vulgate—Latin having no article); emphatic pronouns, prepositions, "marvellously exact in the originals, and in the Greek mathematically so;" tenses, "the beautiful distinctions of which our Version obliterates," are all marked with precision by Mr. Newbury's signs. The chapters, too, are arranged in paragraphs, the subject of each paragraph being summarised in the margin, and the leading words being printed in bolder type. It is a question whether the author does not err in the direction of excessive fine drawing; but, as he says, "no portion of Scripture is a dead letter; and such seeming trifles as the *vau* are like watermarks in an important document, proofs of a Divine hand." It would be interesting to compare Mr. Newbury's signs of inadequate translation with the emendations of the revisors. Both alike once and for ever dispel the good old-fashioned notion that the Authorised Version is, so to speak, inspired.

The First German Book, by A. L. Becker, German Master at Tiverton School, and "French Pronunciation and Reading," by Louis Desru (both Hachette), do not call for much special remark. Mr. Becker is good on separable and inseparable prefixes; and we are glad that he gives a long vocabulary of words to be learnt by heart (which, by the way, he prints in English as well as in German character); the best German scholar we ever knew had laid his foundation by regularly learning sixty or eighty words a day. We should like more explanation on many points; thus, "*geben*, there to be," should surely have been distinctly noted as no separate verb, but an idiomatic use, easily derivable from the ordinary meaning. M. Desru's motto is "languages must never be assimilated but compared." He treats of pronunciation, reading, and punctuation; the first he goes through methodically, beginning with the old and new pronunciation of the French alphabet—the old *emm* *enn* having been superseded by *me*, *ne*; whether *vous aimez* *vous aimez*, and such like, are any real help to pronunciation is a question. M. Desru no doubt reckons on their always being supplemented by the living voice. Punctuation he illustrates, often very happily, by short extracts from standard writers.

M. Masson's "Choice Readings from French History, from Roncervaux to Montlhéry" (Hachette), is a much more scholarly book than the "Life of Charlemagne" which we reviewed not long ago. Beginning with that stock quotation, the oath of Louis the Germanic, it goes on to the song of Roland, and cites from the Roman de Rou the destruction of Mantes by William the Conqueror. There are extracts from the Chronicle of Ernoul; from Froissart, of course; from De Montreuil's Chronicle of Joan of Arc, the last extract being Villon's ballad-epitaph on himself and those who were to be hanged along with him. The notes are full, and the glossary is a treasure of old French. The map shows the state of the country at the accession of the Valois. Altogether the book is one of the best we ever saw of the kind.

M. Bué, French teacher at the Taylor Institution, Oxford, has edited with notes d'Aubigné's "Histoire de Bayart" (Hachette). The life of the fearless and blameless knight is sure to be popular with boys. A better example could not be set before the youth of the present day. Bayard's grand courtesy to the daughters of his hostess at Brescia shows that he, at least, did not limit his chivalry to the great and noble. His reply to Charles V.'s taunt: "I thought Bayard never ran away," "Sire, if I'd run away I should not be a prisoner here now," shows the ready wit which lighted up his somewhat solemn character. The book is well illustrated, and the notes are full and to the purpose. We take "Bayart" to be the very pleasantest volume of the excellent series to which it belongs.

NOTE.—"How We Are Governed" (F. Warne and Co.), a new edition of which is reviewed in our issue of September 4, is by Mr. Albany de Fonblanque, H.B.M.'s Consul at New Orleans, and not, as implied in our notice, by his late uncle, the well-known journalist.

## BOW STREET POLICE COURTS

THE new building for the Bow Street Police Courts is rapidly approaching completion, and is an imposing structure in the Italian style of architecture. The necessity for replacing the dark, confined, shabby old Court and offices with a more commodious edifice has long been felt, and the wonder is that this most necessary improvement has not been long since carried out.

The new buildings occupy a site forming an irregular square, the front of which is towards Bow Street, while to the north it is bounded by Broad Court, to the east by Cross Court, and the south side is hidden by various houses and offices. The Bow Street front, which is entirely of Portland stone, consists of a centre building, three storeys high, flanked by wings, each of two storeys; it is further subdivided by rusticated angle-piers and pilasters of the Corinthian order. The basement is also rusticated.

The public entrance is at the junction of Bow Street and Broad Court; but the van and private entrances are through the centre block. The buildings surround a courtyard, an arrangement which admits of their all being well lighted and ventilated. The convenience of the public has been well considered. Upon entering through the great doorway, and passing through the lobby or porch, strangers are admitted into a spacious waiting hall leading directly to the Court. A corridor from this waiting hall leads to the rooms devoted to the usher, witnesses, consultations, and clerks' offices, and a private corridor, with separate entrance at the back, leads to the Magistrate's offices and apartments. The cells and police rooms surround the open quadrangle, which is also provided with an extensive parade shed.

The superintendents, divisional clerks, and detective officers are all provided for in the front of the building, the arrangements being very complete and convenient. It may, perhaps, be objected by some strict utilitarians that the front of the building looks rather more like a palace than a police court; but it must be considered that the front part of the building does not form a portion of the prison, but is rather to be looked upon as the official portion of the structure.

The building has been carried out under the auspices of Her Majesty's Office of Works, Whitehall Place; and we are informed that the architect is Mr. John Taylor, of that department.

## THE TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL

WHEN Temple Bar was pulled down it was justly thought that something should be done to perpetuate the memory of that historic structure, so that all recollection might not be lost of a building which had formed for well-nigh two centuries the most important landmark of the City. Acting upon this suggestion, the Corporation of London determined upon the erection of a monumental structure on the site of the ancient gateway. The exact position of this memorial seems to have been the subject of considerable controversy, and the public mind is still divided as to the appropriateness of the site selected; for while some hold that to place any structure in the centre of the road is a thoroughfare so crowded as the Strand must naturally obstruct the traffic, there are others who consider that by dividing the traffic into two distinct streams, and supplying a refuge for foot-passengers, which the monument will do, there would be less chance of "a block" than formerly. This is, of course, one of those points which can only be decided by experience. We cannot, however, help regretting that a model of the proposed structure was not first erected on the site, so that all questions of this nature might have been decided before the erection of the memorial itself. It seems somewhat strange that this plan of trying the effect of public monuments, and one which is so common on the Continent, should not be had recourse to in this country, especially in cases where any doubt can be entertained as to the advisability of the position proposed.

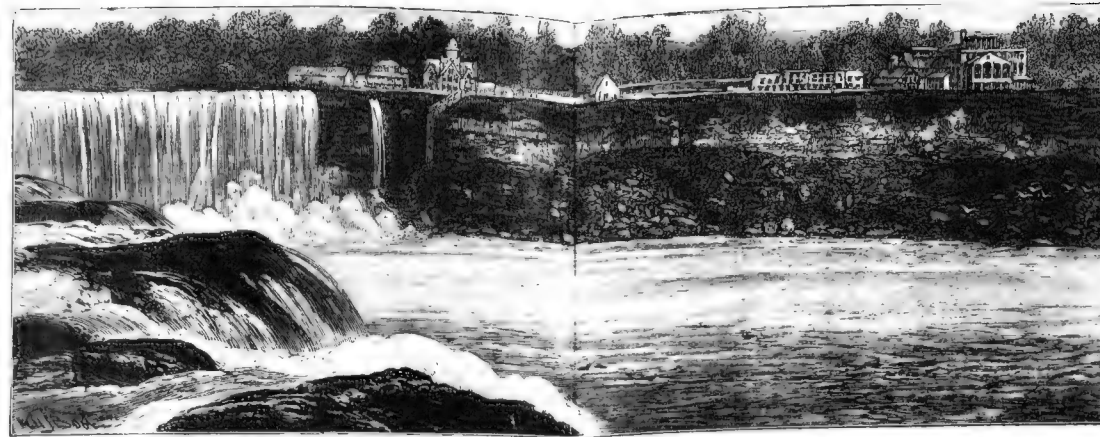
The memorial, which is rapidly approaching completion, is oblong in plan, the two broader sides facing north and south, and the narrower ones east and west. It will, when finished, consist of a solid base of granite 7 feet 8 inches long by 5 feet 2 inches wide, and 7 feet high. The upper portion of this base will be adorned with bas-reliefs in bronze, representing old Temple Bar, a Royal Procession into the City, the Thanksgiving for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales, and the City insignia, with an inscription recording the object of the memorial. Upon the base will stand a structure, also oblong in form, supported by pilasters at its angles. The two wider sides, or those looking north and south, will be hollowed out so as to form niches which will be occupied by statues of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, from the chisel of Mr. Boehm, R.A.; the pilasters will be adorned with arabesques, and the entablature will bear an inscription. The top portion of the memorial will consist of a carved pedestal supporting a dragon holding the City shield between his paws. The pedestal, like all the upper portion of the memorial, will be of stone, but the dragon will be cast in bronze. The statues of the Queen and the Prince are of white marble. The architect is Mr. Horace Jones, architect to the Corporation, the ornamental sculpture and bas-reliefs are being executed by Messrs. Maiden, of Prince's Street, Westminster.

THE ROMAN VILLA IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT lately discovered near Brading has been further excavated, and three new chambers have been opened, one containing an interesting mosaic of Orpheus playing on his lyre to the usual audience of animals, and another having a fine tessellated pavement suspended on pillars, with arrangements for heating the room by hot air from an adjacent hypocaust. At present six or eight rooms with various passages have been discovered, the external walls measuring about fifty-two feet by thirty-seven feet, while it is supposed that many chambers remain hidden. Pottery, glass, fresco paintings, tiles, tessellated flooring, &c. have been unearthed in profusion, the most interesting relic being a quaint mosaic pavement, the design of which is believed to be symbolical of some form of religion. Some of the coins date from the reign of Victorinus, A.D. 268, and the whole investigations are of great interest, as bearing upon the Roman occupation of the Island. One other Roman villa was unearthed in 1859 at the Vicarage of Carisbrooke, by the Vicar, the Rev. E. B. James. Brading has long been credited with Roman origin, and it has been said that the dark hair and sparkling eyes of the true natives of the island are derived from the Italian colonists.





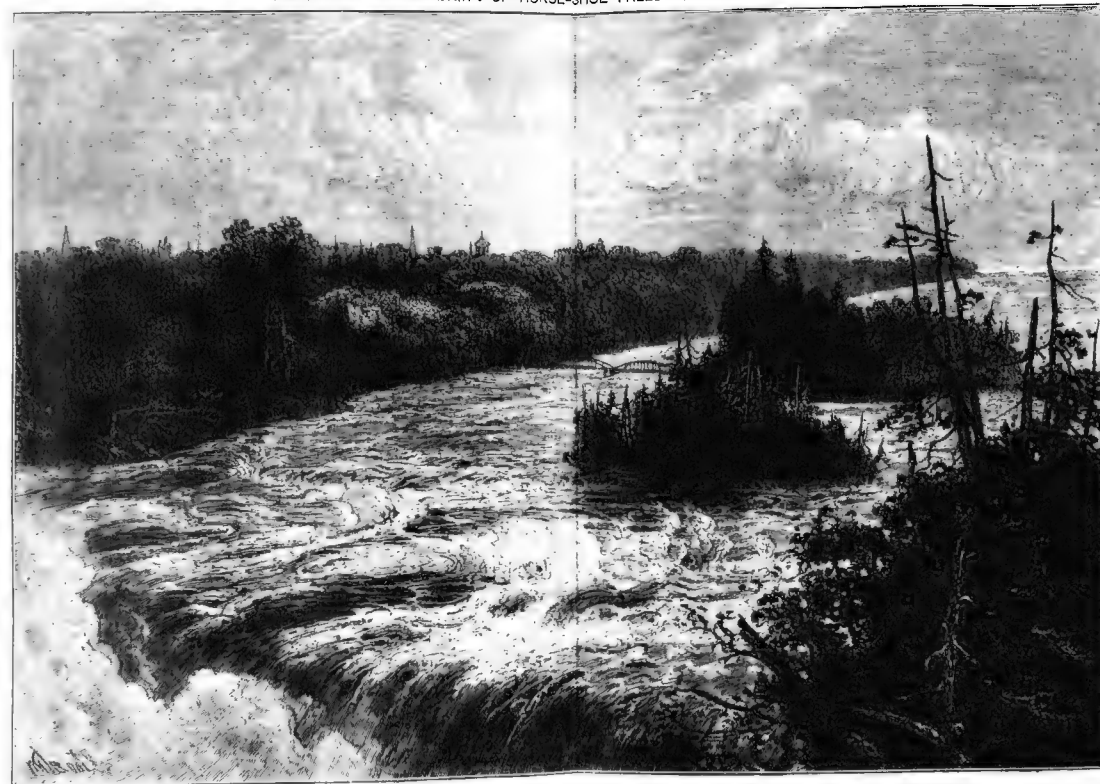
DISFIGURED BANKS BATH ISLAND IN THE AMERICAN RAPIDS



DISFIGURED BANKS—BRINK OF HORSE-SHOE FALLS AND CANADIAN SHORE



DISFIGURED BANKS—VILLAGE SHORE OF UPPER AMERICAN FALLS



IDEAL VIEW UP THE AMERICAN RAPIDS AFTER THE VILLAGE SHORE AND BATH ISLAND ARE RESTORED



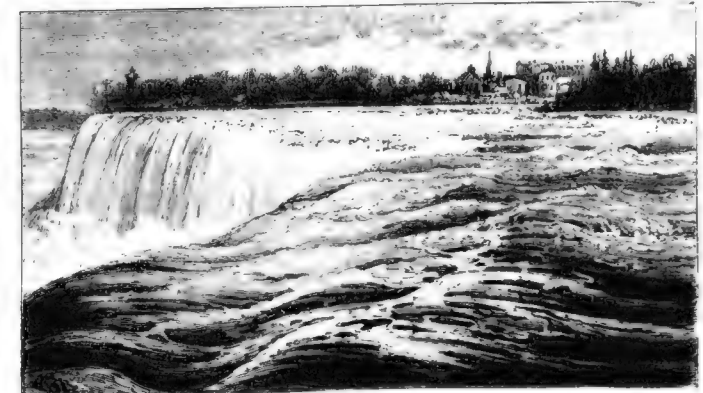
DISFIGURED BANKS REPULSIVE SCENERY APPROACHING GOAT ISLAND BRIDGE



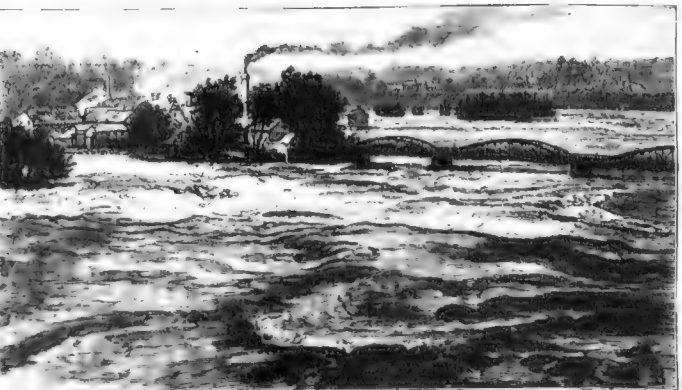
IN THE WOODS OF GOAT ISLAND



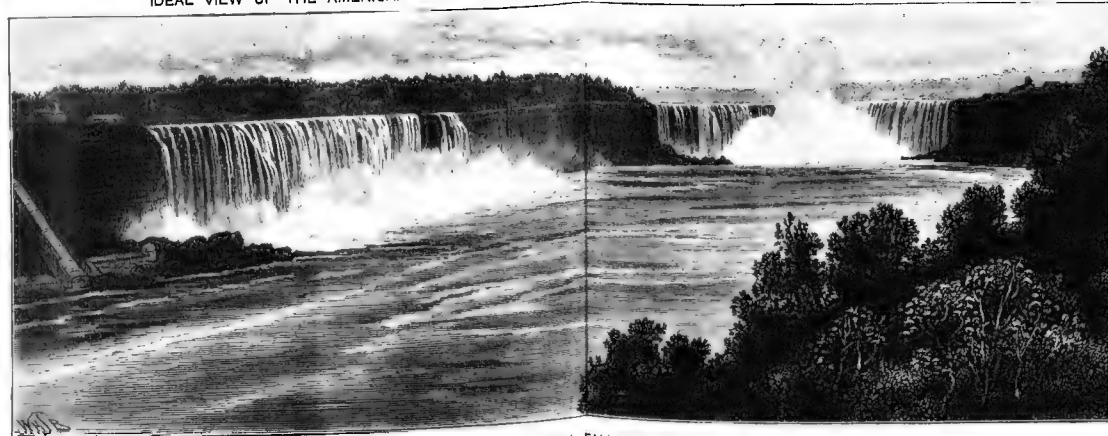
VILLAGE SHORE JUST ABOVE AMERICAN FALLS



AMERICAN FALLS AND PROSPECT PARK SHORE



DISFIGURED BANKS—BATH ISLAND PAPER MILLS AND GOAT ISLAND BRIDGE



GENERAL VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS AND GOAT ISLAND



NATURAL BANKS, UPPER AMERICAN RAPIDS, AND GOAT ISLAND SHORE

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA FALLS—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD



## SOME CURIOUS WILLS

It is said that a leading counsel on the Northern Circuit some years ago was accustomed to give as an after-dinner toast, "The Man that makes his own Will." The wit was not without its point, for this class of the community has always furnished work for the legal profession, and it is only natural therefore that its members should drink to the health of their best friends. It is a curious fact, moreover, that the most protracted litigation over testamentary dispositions has arisen in connection with the wills of lawyers themselves. The old saying that "Every man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client," appears to be doubly true of lawyers who dispense law on their own behalf. Numbers of instances could be cited where the most distinguished legal luminaries have left behind them a heritage of litigation to their successors. But our object now is rather to cite examples of curious or grotesque wills. For half a century men were exceedingly puzzled to account for this clause in Shakespeare's will: "Item, I give unto my wife my second-best bed, with the furniture." People gratuitously assumed that the great poet recollected his wife only to mark how little he esteemed her—or, as Malone said, to "cut her off, not indeed with a shilling, but with an old bed." The idea was quite erroneous, and it was subsequently pointed out that the wife of Shakespeare was unquestionably provided for by the natural operation of the law of England. His estates, with the exception of a copyhold tenement expressly mentioned in his will, were freehold. His wife was entitled to dower. She was provided for amply by life interests, &c. Further, the specific mention of the second-best bed was neither an unkindness nor an insult, if, as in all probability was the case, the best bed was an heirloom. It might have descended thus to Shakespeare himself, and been passed on by him as such to his heirs. Coke has references to such household effects as heirlooms, and as being recoverable at law accordingly. The opening phrase in the will of another distinguished man, Dr. Johnson, was the subject also of groundless animadversion. The document thus began: "In the name of God, Amen. I, Samuel Johnson, being in full possession of my faculties, but fearing this night may put an end to my life, do ordain this my last will and testament. I bequeath to God a soul polluted by many sins, but I hope purified by Jesus Christ." Boswell observed that though the expression "polluted" might to some convey an impression of more than ordinary contamination, such an inference was not really warranted by its genuine meaning. The same word was used in the will of Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, who was pious itself.

One of the most extraordinary wills on record was that made by Mr. Tukey, of Wath, near Rotherham, in 1810. Testator directed that forty dozen penny loaves should be thrown from the church leads at twelve o'clock on Christmas Day for ever. He also bequeathed one penny to every child that attended his funeral, and there came from six to seven hundred of them; one shilling to every poor woman in Wath; ten shillings and sixpence to the ringers to ring one peal of grand bobs, which was to strike off while they were putting him into the grave; one guinea to seven of the oldest navigators for puddling him up in his grave; 21*l.* per annum to his oldest and faithful servant, Joseph Pitt; and to an old woman who had for eleven years tucked him up in bed, one guinea only. The last-named legatee was certainly but ill-rewarded for her labour. One John Redman, who died at Upminster, in Essex, in the year 1798, appears by his will to have been a man of much decision of character, and of very definite as well as advanced political views. "My body to be buried," his testamentary document enjoins, "in the ground in Bunhill Fields, where my grandfather, Captain John Redman, of the Navy, in Queen Anne's reign, lies interred. My grave is to be ten feet deep, neither gravestone, hatchment, escutcheon, mutes, nor porters at the door, to be performed at seven o'clock in the morning. All my wine to be drunk on the premises, or to be shared by and between my four executors. Tylehurst Ferly Farm I devise to the eldest son of my second cousin, Mr. Benjamin Branfil, on condition that the eldest son takes the name of Redman, or to his second and third son, if the others decline it. It is hereby enjoined to the Branfils to keep the owner's apartment and land in hand, to be a check on shuffling, sharpening tenants, who are much disposed to impoverish the land." Mr. Redman's advanced ideas come out in the later clauses. "Holding my executors in such esteem, I desire them to pay all the legacies without the wicked swindling and base imposition of stamps, that smell of blood and carnage. To Mr. French, of Harpur Street, a set of Tom Paine's 'Rights of Man,' bound with 'Common Sense,' with the answers intended by the long heads of the law, the fat-heads of the church, and wise heads of an insolvent, unscrupulous aristocracy. To that valuable friend of my country in the worst of times, Charles Fox, Member for Westminster, five hundred guineas. To each of the daughters of Horne Tooke, five hundred pounds." In a codicil, Mr. Redman provided for excursions and dinners for his executors on some half-a-dozen occasions in the year, begging them again at these periods not to spare his wines.

Amongst singular wills unearthed by the author of the "Handy Book for Heirs-at-Law and Next of Kin," is that of a rich old farmer, who, in giving instructions for his will, directed a legacy of 100*l.* to be given to his wife. Being informed that some distinction was usually made in case the widow married again, he doubled the sum; and, when told that this was quite contrary to custom, he said, with heartfelt sympathy for his possible successor, "Aye, but him as gets her'll deserve it." Equally caustic, though in a different vein, was one John Hylett Stow, as this extract from his will proved in 1781 testifies:—"I hereby direct my executors to lay out five guineas in the purchase of a picture of the viper biting the benevolent hand of the person who saved him from perishing in the snow, if the same can be bought for the money; and that they do, in memory of me, present it to—, a King's Counsel, whereby he may have frequent opportunities of contemplating on it, and by a comparison between that and his own virtue be able to form a certain judgment which is best, and most profitable—a grateful remembrance of past friendship, and almost parental regard, or ingratitude and insolence. This I direct to be presented to him in lieu of a legacy of 3,000*l.* I had by a former will, now revoked and burnt, left him." Mr. Stow had a way of going to the point which must have been very unpalatable to the King's Counsel. There was a certain Dr. Ellerby, a Quaker physician, who died in London in the year 1827, who made a will embracing the following extraordinary provisions:—"I desire that immediately after my death my body shall be carried to the Anatomical Museum in Aldersgate Street, and shall there be dissected by Drs. Lawrence, Tyrell, and Ward, in order that the cause of my malady be well understood. I bequeath my heart to Mr. W—, anatomist, my lungs to Mr. R—, and my brains to Mr. J—, in order that they may preserve them from decomposition; and I declare that if these gentlemen shall fail faithfully to execute these my last wishes in this respect, I will come, if it should be by any means possible, and torment them until they shall comply." The executors not unnaturally decided to run the risk of Dr. Ellerby's ghostly reappearance, and with one accord renounced their unpleasant physiological legacies.

A French advocate displayed in his will a very poor opinion of those from whom his class derive their livelihood. I give a hundred thousand francs to the local madhouse. I got this money out of those who pass their lives in litigation. In bequeathing it for the use of lunatics I only make restitution." A Parisian merchant, one Monsieur Colombes, left 1,200*l.* to a lady of Rouen, for having, twenty years before, refused to marry him, "through which," he remarked in his will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor." By the will of Mr. John Starkey, proved in November,

1861, it was provided that "the remainder of my wealth is invested in the affections of my dear wife, with whom I leave it, in the good hope of resuming it more pure, and bright, and precious, where neither moth nor rust corrupteth, and where there are no railways or monetary panics or fluctuations of exchange, but the steadfast, though progressive, and unspeakable riches of glory and immortality." Mr. William J. Haskett, a New York lawyer, showed a generous solicitude for the hardworking toilers upon the press. "I am informed," so ran his will, "that there is a society composed of young men connected with the public press, and as in early life I was connected with the papers, I have a keen recollection of the toils and troubles that troubled them and ever will bubble for the toilers of the world in their pottage cauldron, and as I desire to thicken with a little savoury herb their thin broth, in the shape of a legacy, I do hereby bequeath to the New York Press Club, of the City of New York, 1,000 dollars, payable on the death of Mrs. Haskett." Mrs. Elizabeth Balls, of Streatham, had a great regard for her favourite animals, for we find that she set apart the sum of 25*l.* per annum for the support of her late husband's cob mare, and 5*l.* per annum for the care and keep of a greyhound; the mare to be kept in a comfortable warm loose-box, and not to be put to work either in or out of harness, and that her back should not be crossed by any member of her late husband's family, but that she should be ridden by a person of light weight not above four days a week and not more than one hour each day, at a walking pace.

There are numberless instances on record of whimsical provision being made for domestic pets. In Doctors' Commons there were formerly to be seen the wills of Shakespeare, Milton, William Pitt, Sir Isaac Newton, the Duke of Wellington, Edmund Burke, and others, all which have now been transferred to Somerset House. Many wills have been written in rhyme, and one of such documents may be reproduced:—

I give and bequeathe,  
When I am laid underneath,  
To my two loving sisters most dear,  
The whole of my store,  
Were it twice as much more,  
Which God's goodness has given me here.  
And that none may prevent  
This my will and intent,  
Or occasion the least of law racket,  
With a solemn appeal,  
I confirm, sign, and seal,  
This, the true act and deed of Will Jackett.

Amongst remarkable wills one made by Sir William Petty, ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, well deserves mention. Sir William, who lived in the seventeenth century, led a very adventurous life. Beginning the world destitute, he left 18,000*l.* per annum to his children, a sum, of course, very much larger in reality than it would be now. At one time he was in the Navy, but left it of his own accord. When the difficulties between Charles I. and his Parliament arose, Petty went abroad to escape being drawn into the imbroglio one way or the other. His will was made in the year 1685. "As for religion," says the testator, in one of its clauses, "I die in the profession of that faith, and in the practice of such worship, as I find established by the law of my country, not being able to believe what I myself please." There is a touch of the Vicar of Bray's elastic principles about this.

Petty's views upon the poor, too, were a little eccentric. "As for legacies to the poor," he remarks, "I am at a stand; as for beggars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the public ought to maintain them; as for those who have been bred to no calling or estate, they should be put upon their kindred; as for those who can get no work, the magistrate should cause them to be employed. Nevertheless, to answer custom, and to take the surer side, I give to the most wanting of the parish wherein I die twenty pounds."

A will which caused a good deal of trouble, and disappointed the testator's immediate relations, was that of Sir John Pakington, proved many years ago. A writer, from whom we have already quoted, states that at the death of Sir John, his nephew, Mr. J. S. Russell, had a son about four years of age; and to the eldest son that might be born of this child Sir John bequeathed his large landed estates, so that the income must have accumulated for nearly forty years before it could be enjoyed by the prospective legatee. In default of issue, the estates were to go to the descendants of the second son of Sir W. B. Cooke; and in case of a second default, the property would go to a grandson of Mr. Knight, of Lea Castle. By these provisions, Sir John's next-of-kin, living at the time of his death, were effectually debarred from the enjoyment of his property.

This question of wills has its humorous side, and the case so vividly described by George Eliot, in "Middlemarch," may be regarded as typical of many which have actually occurred. One such instance may be cited. The members of a certain family, upon the death of their father, had gathered together in the usual manner to listen to the reading of his will. Several legacies were read out, and each recipient, as he was made aware of his good fortune, burst into tears, and expressed a filial wish that his father might have lived to enjoy his fortune himself. Finally, there came this bequest to the heir:—"I give to my eldest son Tom a shilling, to buy him a rope to hang himself." Tom, not to be outdone in filial feeling by his brothers, sobbed out, "God grant that my poor father had lived to enjoy it himself!"

Probably the shortest will on record was that made by a gentleman in favour of his housekeeper:—"I leave all to Jane Wickham." These few words were the sole contents of the document. If "brevity is the soul of wit," it is also the safeguard of wills and the great enemy to litigation. With this extremely brief last will and testament we close, recommending our readers, if Providence should so far have favoured them as to place them in the enviable position of being able to make a will, to imitate its laconic style, and its contempt of circumlocution.

G. B. S.



"LOVE AND LIFE: an Old Story in Eighteenth Century Costume," by Charlotte M. Yonge (2 vols.: Macmillan and Co.).—Some years ago Miss Yonge published a novel, original both in idea and in execution, called "My Young Alcides." It was the story of the Labours of Hercules reproduced in broadcloth, so to speak—an adaptation of the life of the hero, down to its minutest details, to the ways of the nineteenth century. It showed how much everyday truth lay under the myth, and how a modern Hercules has his full work cut out for him in warring with the Hydras and cleansing the Augean stables of our own time. Following the same line, the same authoress has in like manner rewritten the story of Cupid and Psyche in the costume of the last century. It is a motive neither so fine in itself as that of "My Young Alcides," nor capable of being treated so as to come home with equal force to our own lives; but she has acted therefore with true artistic instinct in making it the subject of a somewhat fanciful romance instead of a realistic novel. In both books there is the same minute fidelity to every phase and detail of the story chosen for adaptation, while this difficult feat is so skilfully managed that a reader who by some extraordinary chance had never heard of Psyche any more than of Hercules might read the novel with hardly less pleasure and

interest for its own sake than one who had all mythology at the tips of his fingers. It is hardly possible to give greater praise than this to a book of the kind, and if there be any apparent inferiority on the side of "Love and Life," that comes, firstly, from its not having been the first written, and secondly from the want of power in a love romance of long ago compared with the suggestive depth and breadth of the study of a hero. Apart from such companions, the charm of "Love and Life," aided by the piquancy of its quaintly old-fashioned guise, can only be measured by that of the original story. A severely critical taste may object to the flavour of such names as Belamour and De la Vie; but many readers will no doubt find them useful as helping them to a key, even though there is otherwise but little need of one. It would be both pleasant and interesting to follow Miss Yonge step by step through her dainty and fascinating romance, so as to examine how closely and cleverly she has converted the most delicate fancies of the old allegory into eighteenth-century realities. But the task would not only be far too long, but would have the effect of depriving the reader of much of the zest that he will be sure to find in following out the process for himself during a first reading. We are very far, indeed, from finding fault with the work because it does not accept the whole religious significance of the great Greek myth of Love and the Soul. She amply shows how a modern story may be just as significant, in its way, as an ancient one, and how our lives are no less full of poetry than those of the men and women who lived when the world was young, if we only regard them in the old light which Miss Yonge has twice proved that she, at least, most faithfully comprehends. She asks for a little intelligent fancy on the part of her reader, but, even without so much, he must be dull indeed who fails to be more than satisfied with what she has given him.

"Arnold Leigh: a Novel," by Mrs. Digby Lloyd (1 vol.: Tinsley Brothers).—Lengthened criticism on "Arnold Leigh" would have too much likeness to the process of breaking a butterfly—if so colourless a work may deserve such a comparison. If there were any sign of promise in Mrs. Lloyd's story, we would remind her that some slight knowledge of English grammar and spelling is even still considered more than merely advisable on the part of ladies who are ambitious of writing novels. Bad French may pass muster, on the ground of its being well-nigh universal in English fiction. But the same indulgence can hardly be extended to a plot and to a set of so-called characters which are even below the average of such things, and are almost grotesquely feeble. Nor must any novelist be allowed to think that the most elementary and trite reflections are necessarily worth giving back to the world because she does not happen to have outgrown them. Whenever a story resembles "Arnold Leigh" in hopeless weakness, the kindest criticism consists in advising its author to be content with a first failure.

"Belles and Ringers," a Novelette, by Hawley Smart (1 vol.: Chapman and Hall).—The leading characters of Mr. Hawley Smart's rather long and pointless anecdote are a set of unusually empty-headed and exceedingly stupid boys and girls who romp through a little courtship and a great deal of dancing, running, and riding until they are appropriately coupled. A match-making mother of the usual pattern, and an elderly *bon vivant*, with a touch of good-natured mischief-making about him, supply the element of comedy. That of sport, in the form of hurdle-racing and polo, is furnished by Mr. Smart himself, who writes on these topics in the style and with all the familiar mannerisms of professional reporters of sports and pastimes, down to the scrap of Latin introduced without any particular application to anything. He also describes a trip in a steamer down the river to the Nore in such wise as to make quiet country readers console themselves for being out of the way of such amusements by learning that fine ladies and gentlemen, on these occasions, take the much-abused excursionist of humble life for their model. We will not fly in the face of general opinion so far as to suggest that a tale which treats of out-door games in a professional style, and enlivens commonplace flirtations with the slang of the day, can possibly be styled dull. That terrible word must be reserved for more serious things. And if it were dull in truth, Mr. Hawley Smart has copied his characters too closely from real life to fear loss of popularity on that score. Among the originals of his portraits, seeing how seldom they can find anything in the shape of literature suitable to their mental level, this "novelette" is likely to be very popular indeed.

We are glad that a tale so far above the average of novelettes as "A Dweller in Tents" (Isbister and Co.) has escaped the fate which overtakes so many magazine-novels, and is published in a form which will make it an acceptable as it is sure to be a useful present. It is sorry work analysing a story, and thereby destroying its freshness for those who may read it; but we will say that here the plot turns on a conflict of duties. Malcombe has a little half-brother Douglas, the charge of whom makes him think marriage with Janet Fairleigh out of the question. The mischief is that before reflecting on this he had made the poor girl desperately in love with him. In her wild way she determines to get rid of Douglas, and uses for the purpose a thousand pounds, which, rather improbably, her father is able to send her. Thinking Douglas dead, Malcombe gets engaged to her, and three days before the wedding she finds she cannot marry him; the fruit of her sin is as a Dead Sea apple in her mouth. She gives him up, breaking her heart in so doing. At last Malcombe finds out that he, too, was wrong; they meet, are married, and live a life of Christian usefulness. The story which clothes these dry bones is cleverly, in parts powerfully, written; and the moral is excellent and not overstrained. Miss L. T. Meade has achieved a success of which better-known writers might be proud—she has put some heart into her book.

## THE VIKING'S SONG

Now shall to the Vikings, the Vikings so bold,  
So fearless in battle, so famous of old,  
With swarthy, tanned features, and long locks of gold;  
Ahoi! my bold Vikings, ahoi!

We plunder the noble, we plunder the priest,  
We rob the fat abbot to furnish our feast,  
There's no fare so fine as the convent-fed beast;  
Ahoi! my bold Vikings, ahoi!

What vessels of Venice can vaunt to be lighter?  
What blades of Toledo can boast being brighter?  
What man to the Viking can match as a fighter?  
Ahoi! my bold Vikings, ahoi!

Our sword is our father, our ship is our mother,  
Our shield is our sister, our breastplate our brother,—  
Thus, ask us our kindred, we say we've no other;  
Ahoi! my bold Vikings, ahoi!

So now slack the ropes, turn the sails to the wind,  
And smartly the reefs of the canvas unbind,  
As we sweep o'er the ocean more plunder to find;  
Ahoi! my bold Vikings, ahoi!

W. B.

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The Directors confidently assert that there is every reason to believe that the result of the early future will be to equal the success of the only other well-known brand, which last year declared in dividends and bonus the sum of £100,000, or more than 45 per cent. on its capital; its shares of £20 standing in the Stock Exchange at the price of 34 to 36. It is not implied by this statement that competition must be waged; on the contrary, the daily augmenting consumption of, and demand for, really fine brands of this article, permit an almost indefinite amount of supply.

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The accounts of the last returns from these factories show that a net result was obtained of over 20 per cent. upon the Saladero business alone, which comprises killing the cattle for dried meat, hides, bones, tallow, gams, &c., so that with this important addition to the Extract of Beef Factory far larger results may be expected.

The services of a most competent and skilled manager of many years' experience have been secured, and he will leave immediately to conduct the business in South America.

To insure the maintenance of the high standard of the quality of the Extract, Professor ATTFIELD, F.R.S., will, at intervals and without notice, visit the Company's works and select samples for analysis, the reports on which he will from time to time submit to the Directors.

The recent Proprietor, Mr. Charles Deacre, retains a considerable share in the Company, is also a Director, and their Agent for the sale of the Extract in Belgium.

The concern is made over to the Company as a thoroughly going business; and the services and staff of the London Depot are secured, together with the valuable factory at New Cross, and all the advantages resulting from efficient and responsible agents on the Continent and elsewhere.

The Directors have so much confidence in the success of the Company, that they and their friends have subscribed for £15,000, besides the interest held by Mr. Deacre and the Vendor respectively.

The only agreement entered into by the Company is dated 23rd July, 1880, and made between Mr. H. K. Edge (the vendor), of the one part, and Mr. A. E. Edge on behalf of and for the Deacre's "La Plata" Extract of Beef Company, Limited, of the other part.

The Directors will not take any fees until sufficient profit is realised for the payment of a good dividend to the shareholders.

The preliminary expenses will be only those strictly necessary for printing, advertising, registration, and other minor costs, incidental to the formation of the Company, and no promotion money has been or will be paid.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the above Agreement, can be inspected at the offices of the Company and of the Solicitors, where also copies of the full Prospectus can be obtained.

Application for Shares to be made forthwith, on the Form accompanying the Prospectus.

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White Stone Jugs, "Grecian," set of three . . . £1 3  
All really excellent patterns.  
Quart Decanters, good cut glass . . . per pair 0 5 0  
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Plain Light Claret Glasses . . . per doz. 0 6 0  
Wine Glasses, plain or cut . . . per doz. 0 1 9  
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Half-pint Cut Tumblers . . . per doz. 0 3 3  
Plain Light Finger-Glasses . . . per doz. 0 6 6  
Other articles proportionately cheap.  
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New National Song.  
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O'er her subjects keep a watch,  
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Though English, Irish, and Scotch."  
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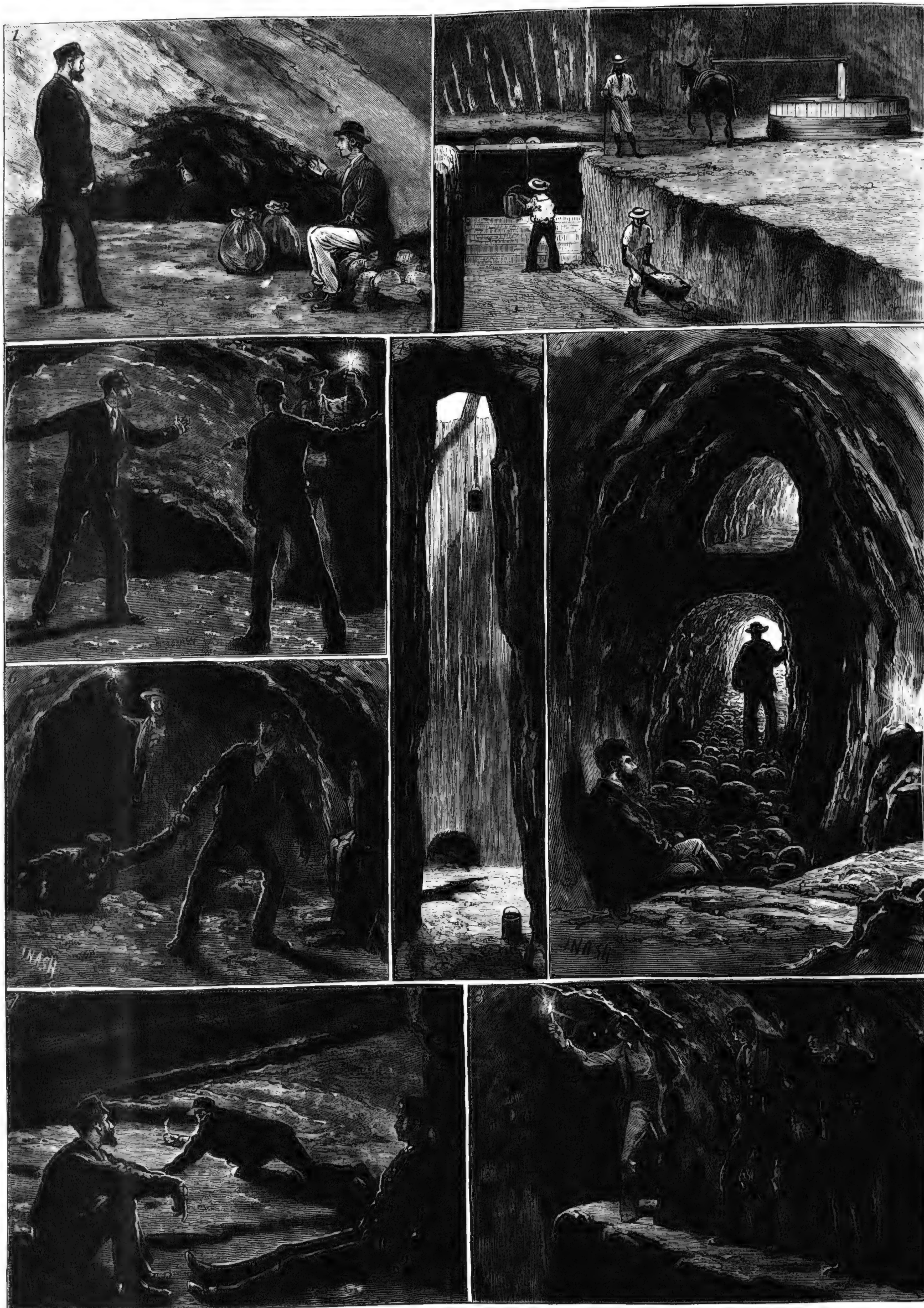
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1. "Call this the Entrance to a Mine?"—2. The Top of the Shaft.—3. A slight Difference of Opinion as to our Way Out.—4. The Bottom of the Shaft.—5. Daylight again.—6. An Awkward Place for a Stout Man.—7. "I think We have been far Enough."—8. "Keep close to the Wall; there's a nasty Hole here!"

A VISIT TO A PERUVIAN SILVER MINE





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Killed at Mpimbwe in a Foray Made by the Chief Mirambo, June 14



CAPTAIN FRDERICK F. CARTER, COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION  
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THE BELGIAN AFRICAN EXPEDITION







**THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.**—The Porte has issued yet another Note to the Powers, but, though professedly it contains conciliatory concessions, it actually repeats at an inordinate length all the old utterances with which the Sultan has been putting off the demands of the Powers during the past three months. The document begins by stating that the Turkish Government, yielding to the continual pressure exercised by the Powers, has resolved now to deal with all impending questions. Thus it will "endeavour" to induce the Albanians to give up Dulcigno, and recall the Turkish troops from the district, but will not be responsible for any subsequent disturbances; with regard to the Greek frontier it will cede all that it has already promised to cede, but still excepts the four places it has always refused to yield; as to the Armenian question, it will put into force the reforms which have already been promised; the reforms in Europe will be carried out as far as they do not "endanger the integrity of the Empire;" while respecting the financial question foreign bondholders will be invited to send delegates to Constantinople. The price of the fulfilment of all these old promises and assurances is that already refused by the Powers,—the abandonment of the Naval Demonstration and the maintenance of the *uti possidetis* on the lake shores of Scutari. The Porte further stipulates for the fulfilment of the terms of the Berlin Treaty respecting the razing of the Danube fortresses and the occupation of the Balkans. What reply the Powers will make to this remarkable document, for the compilation of which the Porte asked and obtained three days' respite, has not yet been announced, though what its tenor will be it is not difficult to divine, judging from the universal condemnation it has met with in the Press of Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and even France.

In the mean time the allied fleet has moved into the Bay of Cattaro, as the anchorage at Gravosa is not considered safe at this time of the year. Admiral Seymour has again been to Cetinje to confer with Prince Nicola, whose son, Prince Danilo, has also paid a visit to the Admiral. It is said that Prince Nicola has made all preparations for an advance if necessary. At Constantinople there have been continual Ministerial Councils, and it is reported that there is a feeling of jealousy between the Ambassadors and Admiral Seymour, who is thought to have embarrassed the negotiations by his dealings with Prince Nicola. But then men of the sword and of the pen are rarely in harmony. There are rumours without end of the ultimate action of the Powers, and the feeling that the Naval Demonstration will take place nearer Stamboul than Dulcigno is gaining ground.

**FRANCE.**—The naval demonstration in the East has been made a home question of the first order in Paris, where the Government has irritated the Radicals by refusing to allow a meeting to take place for the purpose of protesting against any forcible intervention in Eastern affairs by the French Republic, "with Emperors and Kings for its allies." The wisdom of this prohibition is questioned by all parties, and the advanced organs warmly denounce the tyranny of the Government, while M. Félix Pyat once more holds up England as the land of freedom, where "the Englishman who is the subject of a Queen, and the Irishman who is the subject of the Englishman, have the right of meeting without any permission from the police." A lecture which was announced on the Naval Demonstration and the Religious Orders in the Colonies was also prohibited. The lecturer, however, proceeded to deliver his lecture, until the police interfered and dispersed the audience. The Radicals now propose to organise an universal petition against the policy of the Government. Nevertheless, despite the agitation carried on by the Radicals, a reaction is setting in in favour of France not abandoning her place in the councils of Europe, and of her joining the other Powers in bringing Turkey to reason. Both the *Débats* and the *République Française* are very outspoken on the subject, the former declaring that "as long as Europe remains united there is no danger in marching with it." "Whatever the conduct of the Government will be," the writer continues, "the Radicals will violently attack it. We have gone to Dulcigno, and the Radicals insist that we did wrong. If we had not gone they would say the same, and their arguments would certainly be stronger. They would denounce the humiliation of the Republic being forced to sever itself from the European concert, and to hold aloof from what is going on in the world." M. Gambetta's organ condemns the Turkish Note in no measured language, while even the cautious *Temps* calls the document *le comble de l'insouciance*.

M. Constans has returned from his holiday, and people are expecting that the measures against the Religious Orders will now be speedily put into force. The Orders not recognised by the Vatican will be the first attacked, then the Foreign Orders, and finally those composed of Frenchmen, though these last will probably be left until the Tribunal des Conflits has given its decision upon the Jesuits' appeal against their expulsion. Of course, the Radicals are making this delay an excuse for a fresh outcry against the Government, and it is certainly is somewhat incongruous that whereas M. Freycinet had to resign because he wished to grant an official delay, that his successor, appointed for the express purpose of carrying these measures into immediate effect, should nevertheless give the Orders this grace after all.—There is little other home political news, beyond that the triennial elections will take place on November 7th, and that the Chambers will probably meet on November 16th.

**PARIS** has been shocked by the sudden death of M. Offenbach, the well-known opera-bouffe composer, whose works have been the mainstay of more than one Parisian theatre for more than twenty years. M. Offenbach was of German origin, and was born at Cologne, but became a naturalised Frenchman. His principal works, such as *Orphée aux Enfers*, *La Belle Hélène*, *Madame Favarit*, &c., have been played with success in every country in Europe, and his light and cheerful music is as popular in London as across the Channel. He had long been suffering from gout, which finally attacked the heart. He was born in 1819, and died on Tuesday.—There has been a serious fire at the Tuileries, which at one time, it was feared, would spread to the adjoining buildings of the Louvre. The fire broke out in the apartments of M. Hérol, Prefect of the Seine, in the Pavillon de Flore. The interior was completely burnt out, but the City Library beneath was saved, although the books were badly scorched.—The unveiling of statues—now a holiday pastime of Deputies during the vacation—continues. On Sunday M. Turquet performed that ceremony at Sens for a statue of Jean Cousin, the well-known artist of the sixteenth century, who lived in that town, while M. de Marcère performed the same ceremony for his former colleague, M. Ricard, who died when Minister of the Interior in 1876. A great fire has been raging at Ax, a watering-place in the Department of Ariège. Thirty-five houses had been destroyed on Wednesday evening, and the flames had not been subdued.

**RUSSIA.**—The editors of the St. Petersburg Press were summoned before Count Melikoff last week, in order that for the future they might be restrained "from agitating society uselessly by insisting upon its taking part in legislation and administration." He denied the report that the old Zemsky Sobor, the ancient Representative Parliament of the Czars, would be reconvened, but communicated to them a "programme" which would be carried out during

the next five or seven years. By this the Land Assemblies will be given the full powers secured to them by law. The police will be "united and organised" in harmony with new institutions, more independence will be secured to the provincial institutions, the wants and conditions of the provincial populations are to be ascertained, with a view to meeting their wishes and needs, while the Press is to be accorded more liberty of criticism on the condition that it does not "agitate and excite the public mind with the above-mentioned fanciful illusions." In the mean time the distress in the provinces is certainly very great, in many places there is a grain famine, and reports of death and poverty from all parts of the interior are now filling the columns of the Russian Press.

The negotiations with China do not appear to be in a very hopeful condition. M. de Bützow, the Russian Ambassador to China, has returned to St. Petersburg, and the Chinese are said to be busily preparing for war, pressing the Kalmucks and Torgants into military service, and laying in large stores of arms and ammunition.

**GERMANY.**—The Ultramontanes are taking occasion of the reopening of the Cologne Cathedral to manifest their ill-feeling towards the Government, and their dissatisfaction at the modification of the Falk Laws voted by the Parliament last Session. The well-known Ultramontane leader, Herr Windthorst, has spoken most strongly on the subject, and at a recent meeting declared that the reopening should only be celebrated at the return of the banished Archbishop to Cologne. "We will therefore keep ourselves apart from the ceremony, and our Rhenish brothers will not forget to give to the Emperor the things that are the Emperor's, and to God the things that are God's." The Emperor has declined to receive any petitions during his stay, but has hinted that they might afterwards be sent to Berlin. The *Cologne Gazette*, however, publishes the substance of the principal address which was to be presented. This bewails the continued exile of Archbishop Melchers, and the fact that 200 out of 815 parishes are without proper cure of souls, alludes to the insufficiency of the Falk Laws Amendment Act, reminds the Emperor of the coronation oath, prays him to give the petitioners back their bishops, and avers that advances from the State would be met by the heartiest spirit of confidence on the part of the Vatican. Great preparations are being made at Cologne for the festivities, and a grand historical procession will be held on the 16th inst., at which most of the German crowned heads will attend.

The Federal Council will assemble on the 20th inst., and the Prussian Parliament a few days later.—A general census will be taken throughout Germany on December 1st.—Prince Bismarck has created some confusion by omitting a negative in one of his published letters to the Federal Council. He reserved his consent to certain tariff alterations at Antwerp by the Belgian Government; but the omission of a "not" implied that he sanctioned them.

**ITALY.**—Considerable alarm had been excited by the fact that General Garibaldi, who had so warmly protested against the imprisonment of his son-in-law, Major Canzio, of Genoa, had left his island home for that port. Rumours were at once set afloat that he intended to head a demonstration against this act of the Government, and all precautions were taken in the event of a disturbance. The General has ever been a favourite with the Genoese, who are by no means ultra-loyal to the House of Savoy; and accordingly, on his landing, he was received in the most enthusiastic manner by the populace, the streets being gaily decorated, and filled with crowds wildly waving their hats and handkerchiefs; while the Radical Associations accompanied him in procession to his daughter's house. It was subsequently announced that he had not come to Genoa for political reasons, but simply for the health of his family, and to give his wife an opportunity to revisit her native village. The General, who wore his well-known red shirt with the traditional poncho, looked very ill and feeble, and, in the words of a *Daily News* correspondent, "looked more as if he had come to find a grave in Genoa than to disturb the peace of the kingdom."

The Italian Cabinet, following the lead of France, is once more taking measures against the Jesuits, and a circular has been issued to the Procurators-General, reminding them of the laws in force against the Order, and stating that several Jesuits from France seek in combination with those in Italy to form a community, and again set up their establishments in the kingdom. The Minister of the Interior, also, has requested the Prefect to furnish information as to the number of Italian Jesuits, and of those who have taken refuge in Italy.

**INDIA.**—The despatches of Generals Primrose and Burrows relating to the Maiwand disaster have now been published. They add very little to what is already known, and are pronounced to be meagre and unsatisfactory by General Haines. The Commander-in-Chief has attached to them a highly critical letter, praising the conduct of the troops and officers, but describing the despatches as "isolated and bare statements of the sad events of the day, almost entirely failing to convey information as to how they were brought about." This opinion is endorsed by the Viceroy, who announces that Government will await the report from General Roberts before deciding "on any further course of action in connection with the operations of July 27th." The gallantry of the artillery is highly praised, and mention is made of "the devoted courage with which the regimental colours (of the 66th) were defended to the last against overwhelming odds."

A strong division of troops, under General Playre, will probably be maintained at Candahar during the winter, as the resources of the province are thought to be sufficient to provide the necessary food for both man and beast. At Cabul all is quiet, and a Mahomedan who murdered a Hindoo has been blown from a gun by the Ameer's orders. Ayoub Khan has passed through Furrak on his way to Herat, where he says he is going to collect another army to attack Candahar.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The Melbourne Exhibition was opened on the 1st inst. The Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by the Governors of the other States of Australasia, except Tasmania, went in State from Government House to the Exhibition, various municipal authorities and bodies taking part in the procession. On their arrival at the Exhibition the National Anthem was sung, and an address read by the President of the Exhibition. The Marquis of Normanby in reply, stated that any country might be proud of such a display, in which the Imperial Government and the principal States of the world had accepted the invitation to take part, and declared the Exhibition open. An official tour of the building was then made. The whole proceedings were pronounced to be a great success, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The exhibits are said to be in a very forward state, and little remains to be done to render the display complete. Some 500 tons of American Exhibits, however, have been lost in the ship *Eric the Red*, which was wrecked off Cape Otway on Sept. 4th. Parliament reassembled on the 31st August, and the Hon. Graham Berry, the Premier, introduced a Reform Bill following closely on the lines of his recent manifesto. The discussion of the measure has been postponed until next Session. The Payment of Members' Bill has been carried in the Legislative Assembly by 42 to 20.

In Sydney the Sunday question is exciting considerable controversy. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, has forbidden Mr. R. A. Proctor from delivering astronomical lectures in the theatre on Sundays—a step, the telegram tells us, which is condemned by the Press. It is reported from the Solomon Islands that the captain and crew of the *Esperanza* have been massacred.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—The reinforcements have arrived in Basutoland, and the small garrison, under Mr. Surmon, at Mochales Hoek, which for some time past has been besieged by the rebels, have been relieved by Colonel Southey and his force; one officer, Lieutenant

Hatton, and six troopers being wounded. The Basutos in the Matatiele district have joined the rebellion, and are to be attacked by Major Baker and 200 men from the Natal side. General Clarke is to take command of the Colonial forces.

Sir Bartle Frere has been elected Chancellor of the Cape University.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In CYPRUS, Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph has been presented with an address expressive of the loyalty and happiness of the Cypriotes under British rule. The High Commissioner, in his reply, dwelt on the present comparative prosperity of the island, where the population has increased a third since the British occupation; and officially contradicted the report that the British Government intended to relinquish the island.—There is a Cabinet crisis in NORWAY; and Herr Stang, who has been Premier for twenty years, and is eighty years old, has resigned. M. Sibbern, the Ambassador in Paris, has been summoned by the King to form a Ministry.—In SERBIA, the Prince of Bulgaria is paying a visit to Prince Milan at Belgrade.—In HUNGARY, the Budget for 1881 shows a deficit of 24,765,381 florins, half of which will be covered by a new gold Rente.—In SOUTH AMERICA the war continues, and the Chilians have occupied Chimbote, to the north of Lima; Callao, however, has not yet been bombarded, as has been stated.



THE Queen remains in Scotland with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse and his family. Her Majesty and the Royal Family last week drove to the Gelder Shiel, visited the Glassalt Shiel, and were present at a cricket-match between the Balmoral and Aberfeldie households. On Saturday the three young Princesses of Wales came to Balmoral, and in the afternoon the Queen, with the Princesses Beatrice, Irene, and Alice called on the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe at Aberfeldie Mains, Prince Leopold and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse paying the Duchess a visit later in the day, while the Grand Duke went out deerstalking. Divine Service was performed at Balmoral on Sunday morning by the Rev. A. Campbell before Her Majesty and the Royal Family, and in the afternoon the Prince of Wales visited the Queen, and presented Captain Stephenson, previous to his departure with the Flying Squadron, in command of the *Carysfort*. On Monday the Marquis of Hartington arrived as Minister in attendance, and dined with Her Majesty, while later in the evening the Queen and the whole of the Royal party went to Aberfeldie, to be present at a gillies' ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Majesty will stay in the Highlands about a month longer.

The Prince of Wales rejoined the Princess and daughters at Aberfeldie at the end of last week after visiting the Earl of Fife. He spends most of his time deerstalking, and on Monday invited the Grand Duke of Hesse to a deerdrive in Aberfeldie Woods, where the Prince killed three stags, Prince John of Glücksburg two, and the Grand Duke one. In the evening a large number of visitors from the neighbourhood came to Aberfeldie to the gillies' ball, and on Tuesday the Prince of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg called on Colonel Napier Stunt, and subsequently went to Invercauld to stay with Colonel Farquharson. A deer-drive took place in Invercauld Forest on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh with their children are expected home at Eastwell Park to-day (Saturday). The Duke left Coburg first with Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg to spend a few days' shooting in the Tyrol, and subsequently went to Paris, whence he joined his wife and family at Calais, the Duchess and her children having travelled there straight from Coburg.—The Duke of Connaught last week inspected at Aldershot the regiments, composing the 3rd Infantry Brigade, of which he has now a small command. He will shortly lay the foundation-stone of a coffee-tavern at Woolwich.—Prince and Princess Christian will return to England in about a week's time for the Princess to visit Brighton and St. Leonard's on the 20th and 21st. Their two eldest sons came home last week.

Princess Mary of Hanover has seriously injured her arm whilst riding, the horse having fallen and thrown her.



**THE BURIALS ACT.**—When the leading clerical opponents of this Act while the measure was yet in the Lords begin to show symptoms of compromise and conciliation, it is to be hoped that the ordinary working clergy, despite the demonstration against the Act at the close of last week at Leicester, will also in due time quietly, if not gracefully, accept the inevitable. Replying to an address of thanks to 1,400 clergymen of other dioceses for his conduct on the Bill, the Bishop of Lincoln calls upon all, "as loyal subjects and faithful members of our Church, to do what we can by forbearance, charity, and wisdom, to mitigate and neutralise the evils which we have apprehended from it." The Bishop of Truro has also issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese insisting on the importance of uniformity, deprecating the ringing of church bells at Nonconformist funerals, advising that no distinction be made in assigning graves, and that all burials be entered on the register, but not the name of the officiating minister. The Bishops of St. Asaph and Rochester also rely on the clergy in their dioceses to accept the Act and carry it out in a Christian spirit without raising needless objections.—At the Leicester meeting, however, Archdeacon Denison, the Rev. Dr. King (Carlisle), and several other clergymen and laymen made a vigorous protest against the Act. The Archdeacon, after severely criticising the conduct of the Bishops, the Peers, and the Clergy during the progress of the measure, said that the Act invaded the freehold of the parish priest so as to destroy it while professing to preserve it. He asserted that no power would persuade or force him to register burials other than that of the Church of England in the church register, even if imprisonment awaited him for the refusal. Resolutions in harmony with the Archdeacon's view were carried, one speaker recommending the clergy to give Dissenters "the cold shoulder" in the churchyard, "for in nine cases out of ten such people had no notion of decency." It was somewhat surprising after this that the Dissenters of Leicester were able to offer such fraternal greetings as closed the proceedings of the Congress.

**PREFERMENT IN THE CHURCH.**—This is the season for the ventilation of grievances. But few grievances meet with more sympathy than when clergymen complain that, after a life spent in hard and faithful toil in the service of the Church, they are left in their old age in poverty, and with little prospect of ever attaining the promotion that long and faithful service deserves. During the past week a series of pathetic letters on this well-worn subject from clergymen have appeared in the columns of *The Standard*,



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in which severe reflections are made on patrons, but more especially on the Bishops, for the unfair mode that prevails in filling up vacant livings. One clergyman complains that, after being twenty-three years in Orders, he is still a curate, and that his professional income is averaged, from all sources, about 120*l.* per annum; another, who describes himself as sixty years of age, having been head-master of two large schools, has to be content with a living of 100*l.* a year. A third takes the trouble to classify the benefices granted during a course of years by an eminent Bishop, with the following results: 1. The best pieces of preferment to those connected with him by family ties; 2. Next best to his old friends and especial favourites; 3. The poor benefices to deserving clergymen of twenty or thirty years' standing. While taking for granted that the clergyman's reward is not merely what can be gained in this world, the majority of those who have written on the subject justly point out that the paucity of educated candidates for Holy Orders, under such a system, is hardly to be wondered at.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. FLOOD.**—The Rev. Dr. Flood, late Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leeds, has been presented with a testimonial of 600*l.* and an address. Lord Beaconsfield appointed Dr. Flood some months ago to the living of St. Mark's, St. John's Wood, which Canon Duckworth was about to resign. Before the resignation had been placed in the hands of the Bishop, Canon Duckworth changed his purpose, and still holds the living. Meantime a successor to Dr. Flood at Leeds had been appointed; but Dr. Flood gave way in his favour.

**THE BISHOP OF BEDFORD** consecrated the church of St. Clement's, City Road, on Wednesday, and preached in the morning, while Dr. Baker, head master of the Merchant Taylors' School, preached in the evening. On Monday evening the Bishop preached before a very large congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the Harvest Thanksgiving.

**THE BAPTIST UNION.**—The autumnal session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain was inaugurated by special services in various London chapels last Sunday. Mr. Spurgeon has this year been able to take very little part in the proceedings of the Union. A letter from him was read to the congregation of the Newington Tabernacle, wishing the meetings of the Union all success, and deploring that the state of his health prevented him from being present with them. No fewer than 1,180 ministers and delegates, eight hundred of whom came from the provinces, have taken part in the proceedings of the Union. On Monday many of them attended the stone-laying ceremony connected with Mr. Spurgeon's Guild School Orphanage at Clapham, the foundation-stones being respectively laid by Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., and the Rev. H. S. Brown. On Tuesday a paper by Mr. Bompas, Q.C., was read on Missionary Enterprise, and another on Missionary Consecration by the Rev. Mr. Randels. The Presidential Address was delivered at the Bloomsbury Chapel on Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Trestrail, who chose for his subject the Moral Tendency and Influence of Infidelity.

**MORE APPARITIONS.**—An apparition of the Virgin and Child is reported to have been seen recently at a Chapel of Ease in Holloway. The rumour attracted crowds of people every evening, from dusk until midnight; but, as is usual in such cases, the evidence on which the story of the apparition is based is of a very shadowy nature. It is probably the trick of some idle practical joker.

**LOUGHBOROUGH PARK CHAPEL.**—Some months ago this chapel was severely damaged by fire. Last Sunday, after undergoing thorough repair, and having had added to it a handsome campanile tower, of white brick with slated peaked roof, over seventy feet in height, it was reopened, the services being conducted by the Rev. D. Herschell.

**ANOTHER SECESSION.**—Another Church of England clergyman, the Rev. Samuel Farman, M.A., Vicar of St. John's District Church at Colchester, has joined the Church of Rome. Mr. Farman was accepted at the Oratory, Brompton.

**ACCIDENT AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—A very alarming accident occurred last Saturday at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, Ardwick, Manchester. Whilst the congregation was leaving, after Mass, one of the beams running from wall to wall collapsed, and part of the floor gave way, precipitating eighty persons into the schoolroom beneath, a distance of twenty feet. One woman was killed, and twenty persons carried to the infirmary, five or six having fractured legs. Some of the congregation had to be rescued through windows by means of ladders. The beam is supposed to have given way through a piece of wood which was wedged beneath a supporting iron column having been rotten. The tragic incident caused great consternation throughout the neighbourhood.



**LEEDS FESTIVAL.**—Rehearsals of some of the most important pieces included in the programme of the forthcoming Leeds Triennial Musical Festival were given on Monday and Tuesday, under the direction of the new conductor, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who takes the post occupied in 1874 and 1877 by Sir Michael Costa, and in 1858 (the first Leeds meeting of the kind) by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, who composed his *May Queen* for the occasion, when the opening of the new and splendid Town Hall was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen. This most genial and charming of pastoral cantatas since Handel's *Acis and Galatea* is to form one of the chief attractions of next week. The principal novelties rehearsed in St. George's Hall were Mr. John Francis Barnett's secular cantata, *The Building of the Ship*, for which Professor Longfellow supplies the text, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch*, a sacred cantata, the words selected from Dean Milman's poem of that name, both written expressly for Leeds. In the absence of the chorus it would be unfair to offer any decided opinion with regard to the absolute merits of either composition, but we are greatly mistaken if Mr. Barnett's cantata does not solidly confirm the position at which he has arrived by means of unwearied industry, and if the *Martyr of Antioch* does not win new laurels for one who has honourably earned so many in various forms of his art. The general plan of the Festival programme may be briefly summed up. It begins on Wednesday morning with the (happily) "irrepressible" *Elijah*, which in spite of the disciples of the "Zukunft," if only in consideration of its transcendent merits, is likely for years and years hence to be a prominent feature at all our great music-meetings, as it has been since August, 1846, when first produced at Birmingham, under the direction of Mendelssohn himself—an occasion never to be forgotten. On Thursday morning we are promised Mr. Walter Macfarren's overture, *Hero and Leander*, Mendelssohn's "When Israel out of Egypt came," Beethoven's Choral Symphony, and Bennett's *May Queen*; on Friday, Mr. Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch*, the *First Mass* of Beethoven, and Schubert's "Song of Miriam"—a programme the excellence of which may, it is hoped (and doubtless will) atone for its length. *The Last Judgment* of Spohr, the second part of Haydn's *Creation*, and the "Gloria" from Handel's "Utrecht Jubilate" (which opened the Festival held in York Cathedral as far back as 1825), make up another over-lengthy scheme for Saturday. On Wednesday evening the programme comprises, among other things,

Mr. Barnett's new cantata and Mozart's G minor symphony; on Thursday, Handel's oratorio, *Samson* (immediate successor to the *Messiah*), with additional orchestral accompaniments by Mr. Ebenezer Prout; and on Friday, Bach's cantata, "Light everlasting," Raff's symphony, *Leonore*, Mendelssohn's *Loreley*, &c. On the whole, it must be allowed that, however varied and interesting the programmes, both morning and evening, are too long for ordinary musical digestion. The leading singers at the Festival have already been named. That the orchestra will be first-rate the musical repute of Mr. Arthur Sullivan is a guarantee; and of what calibre is the Leeds chorus need hardly be told.

**OFFENBACH.**—The death of Jacques Offenbach, although it may not create a void in the domain of musical art properly so-called, will certainly leave one in that of public amusement regarded from a standpoint distinct from the common. That he was a man of original genius must be admitted on all sides. To insist, however, as certain critics have insisted, that, had he looked at his art more seriously, he might have been a second Adolphe Adam is, in one sense, as absurd as to insist, as some, more outspoken, have insisted, that he might have been a second Auber, in another. Offenbach was as superior to the former as inferior to the latter. He possessed marked individuality, which cannot be accredited to Adam, who may be said to have nourished himself more or less upon the rinsings of Auber's bottles; but he did not possess, even in accordance with his adopted method, anything near the finished art of Auber, to which, with his imperfect training, he could never possibly have attained. He did enough, however, to make himself a prominent figure in a special sphere of art-productivity. There is merit enough in his *Orphée aux Enfers*, *La Belle Hélène*, and *La Duchesse de Gérolstein* to enable him to keep possession of the stage, after a certain fashion, for many years to come; but whether the tendency of his operas is for good, and whether the extinction of the school which he originated would not be rather a public benefit than a public loss, are wholly different questions. Into historic details of his life and artistic career it is needless to enter. Several of our contemporaries have done that so copiously as to leave us nothing to add, unless it be a protest here and there, which, after the pains they have taken, would show scant courtesy. It seems, nevertheless, to be forgotten that exactly twenty years ago Offenbach, with the prolific Scribe as one of his associates, produced, at the Opéra Comique, a three-act opera, entitled *Barkouf*, the hero of which is a bulldog. This production was denounced by Scudo, in the *Révue des Deux Mondes*, as a "chiennerie en trois actes," and mercilessly criticised by Hector Berlioz.

**PROMENADE CONCERTS.**—The series of entertainments directed by Messrs. Gatti having terminated, another has begun under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Hayes, whose scheme is to make the "popular," rather than the "classical," dominate. He has, nevertheless, engaged a splendid orchestra, complete at all points, with Mr. Weist Hill, the most skilled and practised of our English conductors, as its chief. To such an orchestra and such a conductor, opportunities of winning distinction should at least occasionally be vouchsafed, and a symphony now and then would be welcome to a large majority of the audience. At the opening concert on Saturday night, the programme, although comprising no absolute novelty, was well varied and excellent. The performance of Rossini's overture to *Guillaume Tell* was more than enough to set forth the quality of the orchestra; it has never been played better within our memory, rarely, indeed, so well. *L'Artésienne* afforded another chance of which due advantage was taken, and the quaint old-fashioned gavotte in F, of M. Bourgault Ducoudray, yet another. A very effective arrangement of excerpts from Sir Michael Costa's first ballet, *Alma*, by Mr. Weist Hill himself, and Julien's once famous *British Army Quadrille*, with all the military appurtenances and "original startling effects," were the other orchestral displays. To these may be added Herr Engel's bagatelle, "Elle et Lui," and a spirited "quadrille" by Charles d'Albert, upon themes from M. Audran's operetta, *Olivette*. That the return of Herr Gungl, after an absence of six years, added to the attraction of the programme may be taken for granted. Herr Gungl again directs the performance of his own dance-pieces, the "Soldaten Lieder," "Amoretten Tanze," &c., seeming to please as much as ever. There were no instrumental solos, although, a pianist of such ability as Mr. Lindsay Sloper being accompanist at the pianoforte, some short and brilliant fantasia for that instrument would have been acceptable. The singers were Mesdames Mary Cummings, Rose Stuart, and Mathilde Zimeri, Messrs. Fred Wood, Walter Clifford, and W. H. Woodfield, who contributed a number of familiar pieces, not the least welcome of which was "This Magic Wove Scarf," the once so popular trio from John Barnett's *Mountain Sylph*—extremely well sung by Madame Stuart, Messrs. Wood and Clifford. The concerts during the present week have been much on the same pattern.

**WAIFS.**—The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, under the direction of Mr. August Manns, begin this afternoon, the programme containing among other things of interest, a symphony by Raff, entitled *Summer*, and Schumann's rarely heard *Concertstück*, played by Madame Montigny Rémaury, the most distinguished among French pianists.—Mr. Mapleson has arrived at New York, with Madame Gerster, Signor Ardit, and other members of his Italian Opera Company.—Another Art journal, the *Neue Deutsche Musikzeitung*, is about to be started at Berlin.—The opening concert of the Liverpool Philharmonic, judging by notices in some local papers, hardly seem to have quite justified the committee in their choice of Herr Max Bruch as conductor, in place of Sir Julius Benedict.—Admirers of genuine pianoforte playing will be glad to know that Mlle. Marie Krebs has recovered the use of her injured hand, and will pay London another visit after Christmas.—Boito's *Mefistofele* is to be produced in the winter season at Cologne.—Signor Capponi, for some years Mr. Gye's chief *basso profondo*, died recently at Bologna, of apoplexy.—Signor Medica, a barytone, also known to this country, died, not long since, of typhoid fever.—The libretto of Signor Schira's new opera is founded upon Alfred de Vigny's *Cinq Mars*, but treated in a wholly different manner from that of M. Gounod bearing the same title.—



**HARVEST FESTIVALS** have been more numerous, more hearty, and more successful this year than they were after the losses of 1879. The genial and venerable Archdeacon Denison has celebrated harvest home in East Brent with even more holiday-making than usual, while the services in the great towns have been sometimes very ornate. That at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday last was exceedingly effective. Last Sunday was the harvest festival at most of the Brighton churches, as also in several other towns. The only thing to be deprecated in these religious rejoicings is the preaching of "technical" sermons by men whose line is of a different order to the agricultural. When we hear one rector thanking Heaven for England's escape from "the starvation which seemed impending six months ago," and several others speaking of "overflowing barns" and "abundant stores," we feel that the addresses in question tend as little to edification as they do to truth.

**AFTER THE HARVEST**, farmers are counting their expenses, and find them comparatively light. The total cost of cutting, tying, stacking, and thatching wheat has generally been about 15*s.* per acre, with machines, and sometimes it has been less. The waste from grain shaken out has not been as large as usual, and there has not been much loss of labour through weather interruption. The harvest, despite a few late districts, has been a rapid one. These favouring facts go some way, though by no means the whole way, towards mitigating the disappointment experienced on finding what low prices already prevail. An additional cause for complaint exists in the poor result of many recent threshings. Although dry and in fair condition, the total bulk does not make up an average. The wheat crop of 1880 is, of course, a good deal—a great deal—better than the crop of 1879, but it does not reach even the moderate mean of 1878.

**STOCK SALES.**—Prices at the autumn sales seem to vary a good deal. Last week there were two sales in Sussex, one at Slangham, and the other at Pulborough. At the first sale good prices were realised; at the second they were extremely moderate, yet the cattle offered at the second sale were in the better condition; and the whole stock would have stood up well against the other in a competition. The few great sales of the year attract a special attendance, and special herds bring special prices; but as to all other sales, a conflict of dates, a rainy day, or one of half-a-dozen other matters may make all the difference between a profitable and unprofitable sale.

**GLANDERS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.**—We regret to hear that a serious outbreak of this deadly disease has occurred at Sutton Marsh, on Mr. Thompson's farm. Fourteen horses were attacked, and several have already been slaughtered. In addition to the very heavy loss of good animals, Mr. Thompson has been fined by the local magistrates because he did not duly report the outbreak.

**LUNG DISEASE IN CATTLE** gains ground about Liverpool, and is extending, though happily slowly, in Lancashire. There have been fresh outbreaks, two at Bacup, one at Rushton, and one at Butterworth Farm. The Privy Council inspectors acted with their customary promptitude, and we probably owe it to their energy, and the Act which they enforce, that pleuro-pneumonia has not by this time extended all over the North-Western counties.

**WINDSOR ANGLING ASSOCIATES** had a pleasant meeting the other day at an Eton hotel, where a highly satisfactory report of the Association's position showed it to be a very hopeful one in every respect. The patronage of the Queen and the active aid of Prince Christian, the Duke of Buccleugh, Captain Cunningham, Mr. W. H. Brougham, and Mr. A. Stevenson should ensure not only a continuance but an extension of the good work this league is doing in the way of preserving and breeding fish in the Berks, Bucks, and West Surrey parts of the Thames.

**WINTER BIRDS.**—"The cry of the goose has been heard on high," is the remark of a "leader" in *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. There is no sarcastic allusion to rival speeches or to rival journalism in the phrase, it is simply the beginning of some observations on the arrival of winter birds, which appear to be coming very early this year. Field fares are not mentioned by the Worcester paper, but they have been seen in the Northern Counties.

**FISHING.**—There has been some capital fishing in the Thames, the Shannon, and many other rivers during the past fortnight. The takes have been large even in the most frequented parts of the Thames, while distant wanderers have been proportionately rewarded.

**HOPS.**—Picking is now over, and the highest estimate of the total seems to be that of *The Times*, which puts it at 300,000*l.* old duty. Most other authorities take a lower standpoint. Prices have generally ranged from 3*l.* to 5*l.*, with about 75*s.* as a mean.

**ROOTS.**—A Sussex correspondent writes:—"The rain has done wonders for the roots, and there will be such an abundance of feed that how farmers are to get sheep to consume it is a question." Sheep certainly are very dear just now; up to 67*s.* a head has been paid for several lots at recent Sussex sales.

**IMPLEMENTS** are cheap just now. Many farmers are willing to part with mechanical reapers at low prices. The winter quietude of farm work induces a readiness to sell extra carts, waggons, &c., which are only needed in a busy time. Altogether, with low rents, moderately cheap labour, and the land in fair condition, the present is a favourable opportunity for embarking on a farming venture: provided always, of course, that any farming ventures are worth embarking on nowadays.

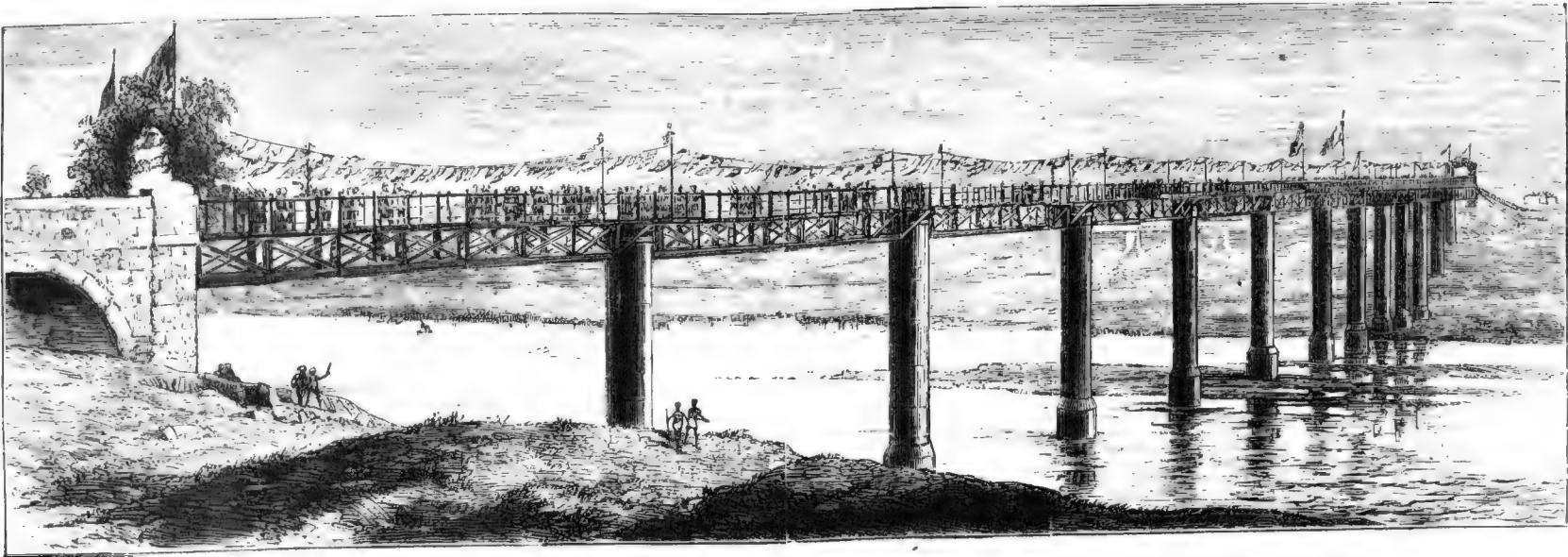
**PORK.**—The number of fat bacon pigs sent to Calne in the past three weeks has been very large—somewhere about 6,000, we believe. All parts of the West and South-West of England have contributed. From 11*s.* 6*d.* the price has fallen, first to 11*s.* and then to 10*s.* 6*d.* a score, and some dealers think that value will go lower still. The disease which prevails among American pigs should encourage home production. It might be greatly increased.

**APPROACHING SHOWS.**—Entries for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Derby next year close on the 1st of November next for farms in the county.—The Agricultural Hall Dairy Show is fixed for October 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th.—Entries for Live Stock for Smithfield Show close on the 1st of November next.—Entries for the great show to be held at Leeds, in December, close on the 13th of November.—The Southwell Agricultural Show takes place on the 19th of October; the Yeovil Show (under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote) on the 5th of November.—The West of England Dog Show will be held at Bristol on October 28th, 29th, 30th, and on the 1st of November. Entries close October 19th.—A show of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits at Brighton on October 16th, 17th, and 18th, is likely to be a success, as it occurs at good time.



**THE ROYALTY Theatre** has reopened under the management of Miss Kate Lawler, who has invoked the assistance of Mr. Byron, and obtained from the pen of that fertile writer a new comedy, bearing the title of *Bow Bells*. On this occasion Mr. Byron's theme is the fallacy of rural felicity after a life spent behind a counter in Cheapside. His hero, Mr. Twinklehorn, though not a sentimental personage, seems to have derived his notions of a country life from sentimental ballads, or mayhap from an occasional visit to the play. Hence when the time has arrived for retiring with a comfortable fortune, his dreams (as he expresses it) of "peace, plenty, rustic seclusion, and milk direct from the cow," are rather of a theoretical than a practical nature, and it will be readily anticipated that his experiences of "Kingfisher Cottage," in the remote locality of "Sloshington-le-Willows," do not prove to be of that delightful Arcadian kind that he had been led to expect. The humour of the situation, however, is not made to depend on Mr. Twinklehorn's disappointment so much as upon his violent efforts to pretend that he is not disappointed. Nevertheless, the prevailing dampness of the spot, the loneliness of the surrounding neighbourhood, and the idleness and drunkenness of the domestic servants whom he has recruited in the locality in the hope of





SOUTH AFRICA—THE NEW FRERE BRIDGE OVER THE ORANGE RIVER

THE LATE VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES  
Assassinated Sept. 25, 1880



EBOR HALL, CLONBUR, GALWAY, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE LORD MOUNTMORRES



RUSHEEN, WHERE THE ASSASSINATION TOOK PLACE  
*(The Cross shows the spot where the body was found, and the Arrow the place from which the assassins fired)*  
THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES IN IRELAND





THE NEW POLICE COURTS, BOW STREET



THE TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL NOW BEING ERECTED IN FLEET STREET



securing real rustic innocence and sweetness, do, by degrees, produce visible effects in Mr. Twinklehorn's mind. Involuntary admissions are made by him which he would fain recall, but dare not; and finally the confession is made that Slossington will not do. This causes intense satisfaction to his two nieces and their two lovers, who much prefer the more convenient locality within sound of Bow Bells; on the other hand, it is not relished by a certain swindling settler in the neighbourhood, calling himself Captain Basil Bagot, or by his sister, who presents herself as Mrs. Percival, a widow lady, though she has, in fact, a husband living; for these twain, having discovered Twinklehorn's weariness with the place, take advantage of the fact to thrust their society upon him, while the lady contrives to gather abundant materials for an action for breach of promise. This, however, does not much matter; for before the climax of Twinklehorn's discontent is reached, a quarrel between the brother and sister brings about mutual recriminations which fully expose their sinister designs. The treatment of the subject is somewhat light; but in the hands of a thoroughly competent company the performance might perhaps prove more satisfactory. The part of Twinklehorn seems to require for its effect some of the unctuous humour of the low comedian. This Mr. Righton, who assumes the part, does not unfortunately possess. He is, however, a very good actor in a certain line of what are known as "character parts," and his Twinklehorn is at all events an amusing personage. Miss Lawler plays the part of the elder niece with due vivacity; nor is less to be said of the acting of Mr. Frank Cooper in the part of her lover, Dick Sycamore. The other niece and her lover found adequate representatives in Mr. Kelsey and Miss Emma Ritta. This lady is remarkably pleasing and natural, though she has not much to do. The drollery of the lazy gardener and the shifty impudence of Captain Bagot are cleverly depicted by Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Phillip Day; while the audience highly appreciated the amusing performance of the part of the Widow Percival by Miss Maggie Brennan, and the skill with which Mr. Haynes gives a fresh gloss to the rather threadbare theme of the exaggerated self-esteem of a drunken butler. The comedy, in spite of all shortcomings, was received by the audience with much favour. It is followed by a trifle, called *Popsy-Wopsy*, written by Mr. Sydney Grundy, with music by Mr. Edward Solomon, in which Miss Lawler acts and sings very cleverly. Other characters are sustained in the appropriate burlesque vein by Miss Brennan, Mr. Righton, Mr. Haynes, and Mr. Raleigh.

At the afternoon performances at the IMPERIAL Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Hollingshead, an extravaganza called *Half Crown Diamonds*, written by Mr. Robert Reece, has been produced with complete success. It is a new edition—the great part rewritten—of a burlesque by this gentleman brought out at the DUKE'S Theatre some years ago. The dialogue is clever, the allusions amusing, and the songs, with one or two exceptions, are good examples of the harmless fun appropriate to this not very high order of dramatic entertainment. Anyway, *Half Crown Diamonds*, supported as it is by the talents of Miss E. Farren, Mr. Royce, Miss Kate Vaughan, Mr. Dallas, Miss Amalia, Mr. Squire, Miss Gilchrist, and other members of the regular Gaiety company, appears to afford intense satisfaction to Mr. Hollingshead's patrons.

In the evening the stage of the IMPERIAL is devoted, under another management, to entertainments in which elaborate ballet is, for the present at least, the most prominent feature. The principal piece is the brilliant ballet called *Les Sirènes*, brought out originally at Drury Lane Theatre some months since. Mlle. Palladino in this entertainment resumes her original part, supported by an excellent company for this kind of performance. With this we have other ballet performances, in which Madame Lanner's clever pupils appear. A pleasant little introductory piece, called *A Quiet Life*, written by Mr. Sydney Samuel, and performed by Mr. Macklin and Miss Blanche Henri, complete the list of entertainments.

This evening the ST. JAMES'S will reopen with Mr. Wills's new edition of *Black Eyed Susan*, in which Mr. Hare and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will appear. Unfortunately—at least for the gentlemen who devote their pens to dramatic criticism—the same evening is chosen by Mr. Wilson Barrett for the reopening of the COURT Theatre with a new version of Schiller's *Mary Stuart*, by Mr. Lewis Wingfield, in which the part of the heroine is to be played by that accomplished actress, Madame Modjeska. This lady is announced to appear here during the season in a variety of parts, including Juliet, Frou-Frou, and Mlle. de Belle-Isle.

From an account of the new PRINCESS'S Theatre, which appears in the Monday morning column on the Theatres in the *Daily News*, we learn that the new house, now very near completion, will be almost without a rival for the extent and variety of its arrangements for the comfort of visitors. Advantage has been taken by Mr. Gooch's architect, Mr. Phipps, of the unusually large amount of space at his disposal to construct *foyers*, refreshment rooms, and smoking rooms of a very luxurious kind. An open air balcony along the line of the street for smoking during the hot weather is one of the manifold new arrangements. This used to be a feature of the Opéra Comique in Paris. It appears that a system of electric bells all over the house will warn stragglers of the approaching rise of the curtain. The New Princess's will open, it is expected, about the end of the present month, when the famous American actor, Mr. Edwin Booth, will appear here in a play of Shakespeare. —Mr. Hollingshead's about to resume his revivals of forgotten pieces. The next example will be Fielding's burlesque tragedy, *Chrononhototologus*, which will be given at a morning performance at the GAIETY. —Mr. Boucicault's new Irish romantic drama, *The O'Dread*, will be produced at the ADELPHI on the 21st instant. A new drama by Mr. James Willing, founded on a novel of Ouida, and called *Held in Bondage*, was produced at the PARK Theatre on Thursday evening. We must defer our notice of this piece until next week. —The OLYMPIC has been redecorated, and will open under a new management on the 16th instant with an original drama called *Mabel*, by Mr. Frederick Hay. —There are to be four successive Saturday morning performances of *The Corsican Brothers* at the LYCEUM, beginning this day (9th inst.).



THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS. —The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the corrupt practices at the last election for Canterbury, Oxford, Macclesfield, and one or two other places, have been taking evidence during the week. Some idea of the labour before the Commissioners may be gathered from the fact that over two hundred witnesses have been summoned before them in Macclesfield alone. A brewer at Canterbury admitted that about three hundred barrels extra went from his brewery during the month in which the election occurred. The former agent for Sir William Harcourt at Oxford said that, on the whole, there were about 200 men employed during the time of election by the Liberals; and that the whole expenditure on the Liberal side did not exceed 3,100*l.*; while the Conservative expenses were 3,000*l.*, independently of ordinary election expenses. At Macclesfield the Town Clerk (formerly election agent for one of the Liberal candidates) said that there had been a great deal of treating and direct bribery at all the elections with which he had to do on both sides; the Chairman of the Conservative Association stated that in all 4,000 persons were bribed at

the last election. This appears to have been the state of affairs in nearly all the towns at which the Commissioners are sitting.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. —An important meeting was held in Manchester on Tuesday evening to consider the best mode of treatment in the punishment of juvenile offenders. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Lord Derby, the Bishop of Manchester, and Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. In dealing with boys who are old enough to be mischievous, and even dangerous, but who are incapable of realising the full gravity either of the injury they do to others, or to their own future lives, Lord Derby, speaking from his experience as Chairman of Sessions, said he entirely agreed with what has been said and written by Sir William Harcourt recently on the subject. He felt convinced that many youths being imprisoned at an early age have never throughout life been able to rub out the stigma, and have in consequence gone from bad to worse, ending as confirmed criminals and gaol-birds. He urged that the best remedy lay in a modification of, or an addition to, our present system of reformatory prisons; and that, in his opinion, a judicious administration of corporal punishment, administered when possible by parents, was certainly more likely to effect a reform than a sentence of imprisonment. He suggested as an alternative to the present system the creation of what may be called Houses of Detention for juvenile offenders, in which life for a time would be made "generally rough and unattractive." The Bishop of Manchester thought that the spirit of the clauses of the Scotch Education Act should be adopted in legislating on the subject. Resolutions were passed, and an influential committee formed, to carry out the objects aimed at by the meeting. —An instance of the demoralising tendency of early imprisonment on boys was given in the case of an errand boy, aged sixteen, who was brought before the magistrate sitting at Guildhall on Tuesday for stealing a purse. The lad had been imprisoned for six weeks in 1876, for six months in 1878, and for six months in 1879, and was on Tuesday again, having pleaded guilty, sentenced to three months with hard labour.

MUTINY AT A REFORMATORY. —Eight boys were charged at the Carlisle Petty Sessions last Saturday with having taken active part in a mutiny among the boys at a reformatory near Carlisle, during which the life of the governor, Mr. Crowther, was imperilled. The boys planned their attack on the governor and the escape with a good deal of deliberation. They had carried sticks from the garden and hidden them under their beds, and when the governor entered their room after the lights had been put out, to see that all was right, they attacked him so violently as to stun him, and then fled. Some of the boys when before the magistrates complained that they had been flogged without cause, and one that his money had been forfeited. They were all committed for trial.

INQUISITIVE TRAVELLERS. —Major Gamble, who was brought before Mr. de Rutzen a day or two ago at the Marylebone Police Court, would seem to have the same thirst for general information that characterised Mr. Pickwick when he went forth on his travels, note-book in hand. The Major, while riding in a tramcar between Holloway and Euston Road, was observed by the conductor to jot down his number. No official likes to have his "number" taken by a stranger without knowing why. Thinking he had a "spy" for a passenger, the conductor remonstrated, and was pushed aside or struck by his passenger. The driver of the tram and another passenger corroborated the evidence of the conductor as to his having been struck. The Major said he took the man's number simply because it was a very high figure, and he wished, being a stranger in London, to keep a record of it. The Major, like Mr. Pickwick with the cabby, had cause to regret his interest in what did not immediately concern him, for the magistrate, probably in order to impress the number on the Major's memory, fined him 40*s.* and 20*s.* costs.

CRUELTY TO BIRDS. —A grocer was brought before the magistrate at Clerkenwell a few days ago for sending by rail a small cigar-box containing twelve canaries, with only a few small holes punctured in the box for ventilation. On reaching their destination two of the birds were dead, and the others very much distressed. The defendant had written on the lid, "Live birds—with care"—but the magistrate, taking the lenient view that the case was not one so much of deliberate cruelty as of thoughtlessness, fined him 20*s.*, and 1*l.* 7*s.* costs, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

CRIME IN DUBLIN. —The Recorder of Dublin alluded in his address at the opening of Quarter Sessions to the increase of crime in Dublin. Recent judicial statistics show that the annual number of indictable offences committed reach the large total of 3,735; whereas in Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, the number in all was only 437; while in all Ireland, outside the Dublin Police District, the number is 5,354. In commenting upon these figures, the Recorder attributed the larger proportion falling to the capital to the wretched condition of the houses of the labouring classes. Of 9,700 dwellings let in tenements in Dublin, 2,300 houses, occupied by about 30,000 people, are reported by the Commissioners to be in a condition unfit for human habitation. Hovels originally meant for one family are divided and subdivided, let and underlet, until in some cases about eighty tenants are packed into one of them. It can hardly be wondered at that, in such circumstances, disease and crime are rampant.

THE CLAIMANT'S APPEAL. —The Claimant's solicitor, with Mr. Guildford Onslow and some other believers in "the cause," had an interview on Monday with him in reference to new evidence said to be accumulating, and strong efforts are being made to give effect to that evidence, although it is feared want of funds will prevent the genuine Arthur Orton being brought over to England. The appeal to the House of Lords on the question of law comes on in November.

QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON. —This ancient prison, at Southwark, is being demolished, and will shortly be replaced by new houses. The site, which it was hoped at one time might be secured for recreation grounds, was purchased for 45,000*l.*

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. —A prisoner under sentence of ten years' penal servitude for felony made a daring attempt to escape, last Saturday at midnight, from his cell in Pentonville Prison. When interrupted, there was found in his possession a complete set of burglar's tools, including instruments for boring through the thickest wall, a brace, four bits, two saws, and six steel knives. He had also a hook to attach to the window, and a rope made out of thread. If he had not been heard by the patrolling officer, he would most likely have escaped; but it remains a mystery how one in his position acquired possession of such tools.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY met on Wednesday at Sheffield, under the Presidency of Mr. Clabon, Solicitor. In his opening address the President mentioned that a Bill in the interests of the profession had been prepared by the Council of the Society, which would be introduced to Parliament next Session.

BARMAIDS. —At the opening of yet another Coffee Tavern last week, it was remarked by some one who assisted at the ceremony that if the substitution of an establishment for the sale of non-intoxicants for one in the opposition trade, led only to the employment of a couple of barmaids the fewer, it would be a good achieved and a victory won. The remark elicited much laughter, and passed seemingly for one of those funny sayings for which advanced abstainers have won for themselves a name. The speaker, probably, was never more in earnest, or, if not, there are ample reasons for his being so. It is beyond question that the almost universal custom of employing girls and young women of "attractive appearance" (this is a common

phraseology of the publican's advertisement for a barmaid) is one of the most objectionable features of public-house keeping, and prolific, unnecessary drinking, to say nothing of the degradation and the manifold temptations to which young females so employed are constantly exposed. Omnibus conductors are alleged to be addicted to pilfering, and the assistants behind the pewter counter are seldom or never credited by their masters and mistresses with being honest. They are well aware that nothing is easier than to filch a few shillings from an uncouth bowl of silver rapidly accumulating in the hurry and bustle of business, and it is said by the publicans themselves that they are well served if their bar servants do no worse than double their wages, which will be in the case of females twenty or twenty-five pounds a year. "But I don't care so much so long as she puts it on her back, and buys bits of things to make herself 'viewy,'" the writer once heard a New Cut publican say, "cos that only promotes circulation in a manner of speaking—brings you the money back again with interest." By which he of course meant that a pretty barmaid showily dressed was a bait for all the young male boobies of the neighbourhood, who would stand at the bar wasting time and money, and bemuddling their weak brains for the privilege of "chaffing" the object of their adoration, and being favoured with her smiles. Here is a source of danger too obvious to need pursuing. Again, how many taverns are there in and about the metropolis whose bars are attended by females, while from morning until night, and Sunday as well as week days, but a foot or so of barrier separates them from a crowd of dissipated, foul-mouthed wretches, whose common conversation is such as might make a decent coal-heaver shiver, let alone a young girl of eighteen or twenty. It is scarcely to be expected that such a movement would be popular amongst the general body of publicans, but there can be no doubt that the man who could successfully advocate the abolition of barmaids would very considerably advance the cause of temperance as well as of morality generally.

CONSCIENCE MONEY. —A recent published return discloses the curious fact that the amount of "conscience money" rendered up by penitents to the Chancellor of the Exchequer has fallen off by nearly a thousand pounds last year as compared with the twelve months preceding. The year before last, remorse touched the hearts of those who at some previous period had muted the taxgatherer of his due to the tune of six thousand seven hundred pounds odd, while last year the total financial yield from conscience-prickings was considerably under six thousand pounds. It would thus appear that this tardy rendering under Cesar is subject to the law of averages, just as are suicides and conflagrations, and that a certain amount, or thereabout, may be with tolerable certainty reckoned on to go towards paying the nation's expenses. How, then, is the present falling off to be accounted for? It is well known that the income tax is the legislative impost for which the people have less respect than any other, and are troubled with few compunctions in evading or in part shirking it. There are thousands of highly respectable people who would no more think of "fiddling" the poor-rate collector of a sixpence than of flying, yet see no sin in misstating their income, and so cheating the Treasury. They are thin-skinned as regards every other transaction of social existence, and would blush to the roots of the hair were shabbiness, even let alone dishonesty, imputed against them; but they feel no shame in making a fictitious income-tax return. It would, perhaps, be hard on such folk to say they are actuated by the single aim of defrauding the Revenue and pocketing the proceeds. They hate the tax more because of its inquisitorial than its oppressive nature, and oppose and do their best to thwart it as they would the machinations of a personal and vindictive enemy. In ordinary life, should the subject be touched on in a company of half-a-dozen men whose incomes make them liable, the one who seriously asserted that he paid the impost with scrupulous exactness would probably create a loud laugh, as though he had given utterance to a good joke. At the same time, and as the above quoted figures show, there occasionally comes a time when a man overhauls his past career, and the documents pertaining thereto, and presently discovering old income-tax receipts, his moral sensitiveness is afflicted with a twinge painful as toothache, and there is no peace for him until he sits down to his cheque-book, and performs the act of retribution. It is a mere matter of conscience pressure. One cannot but think what a splendid thing it would be for the Government if some powerful and popular preacher were to devote himself to this particular, rousing the people to a sense of the enormous sin they commit when they, by subtle devices and unfair means, take advantage of confiding Income Tax Commissioners.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN. —The Director of Criminal Investigations has just issued from Great Scotland Yard an appeal, which it is to be hoped will meet with the response it deserves. Mr. Vincent calls on the secretaries of the principal metropolitan societies for assisting discharged convicts, and philanthropic persons generally, to increase if possible the facilities at present afforded that class of persons for obtaining honest employment, and giving them another chance to turn over a new leaf, and become once more worthy members of society. We are informed by the humane Director that there are always on his books about twelve hundred ticket-of-leave men and women, and that a considerable percentage of the former are skilful handicraftsmen, and able to earn fair wages were the means put within their reach, while a large number have no trade, but are simply able-bodied and profess themselves willing to undertake any kind of labour they are capable of. A great deal of maudlin nonsense is no doubt current respecting the hardships the unfortunate licence-holder at large has to endure; at the same time there is no denying that, as a rule, it is terribly uphill work for him to re-establish himself in the paths of respectability. The public safety, of course, demands that a convict released before he has fulfilled the penalty of his crime should not be permitted to go where he likes and do what he pleases. He is well aware of the conditions on which his freedom is granted him,—they are fully set forth on the back of his "ticket." He is informed, that once in every month he must go to the police-station nearest his residence and "report" himself, stating where he is living, at what he is working, and where. Should he remove from one place to another in search of employment, he must give notice to the authorities of his intention, and again on his arrival at his destination go to the police, and tell all about himself—who and what he is, and where he came from. Of course, there is much in all this formality that must be terribly repugnant to the feelings of a man whose one aim is to blot out the shameful past. The licence-holder has a printed assurance that so long as he strictly conforms to the conditions on which his ticket is granted "no one will be informed of his position or his antecedents." The constant complaint of prisoners at large is, that they are unnecessarily interfered with, and that wherever they go some malicious or meddlesome policeman is sure to expose them. The licence-holder is compelled to go once a month to the police-station, and every constable there knows the business he has come on. It seems a pity in the case of penitent men that this monthly public proclamation of his degradation should be so inexorably insisted on. Would it not meet the requirements of the case if the respectable employer of such an individual certified periodically to the authorities as to his continued steadiness and good behaviour?

CREMATION IN MILAN continues to gain favour, and a splendid edifice to receive the ashes of those burnt is to be built in the Milan cemetery, close to the present crematory. The building will be in the Etruscan style, and will contain 126 niches for funeral urns, while below there will be catacombs for family urns.



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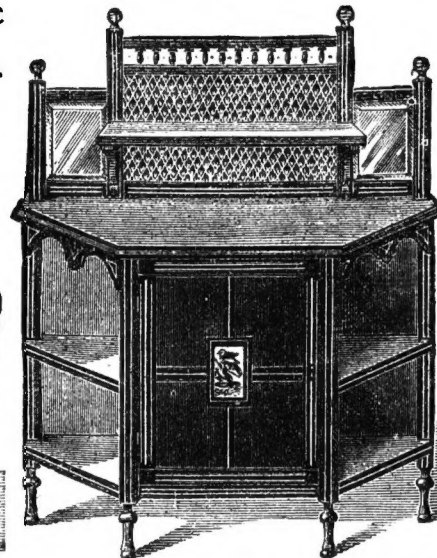
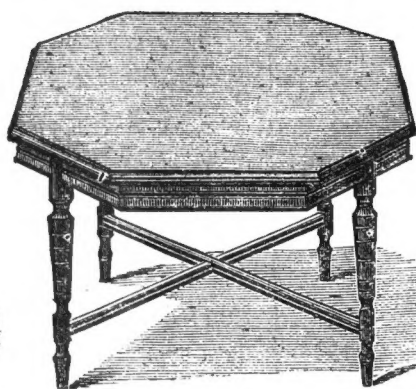
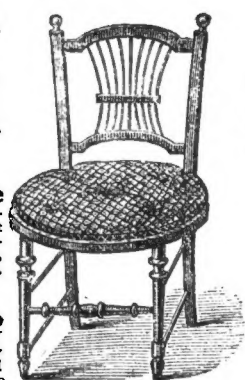
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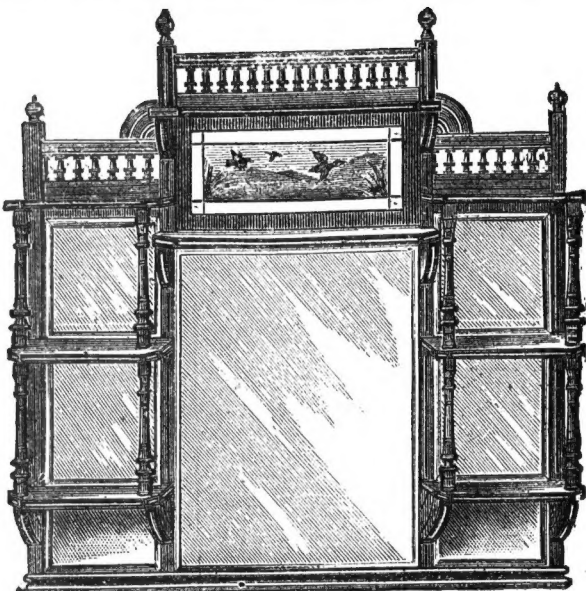
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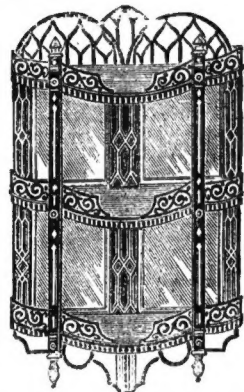
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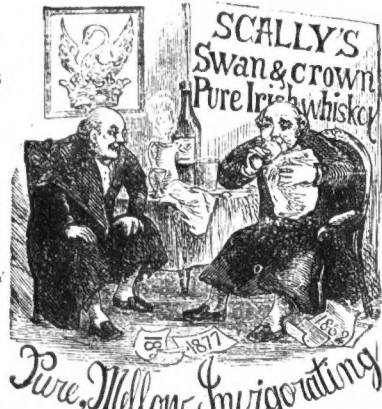


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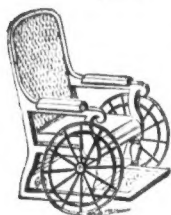
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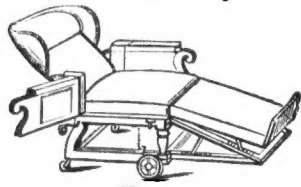
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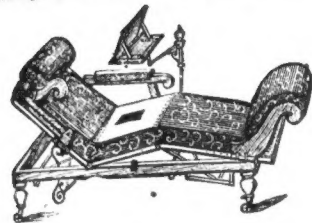
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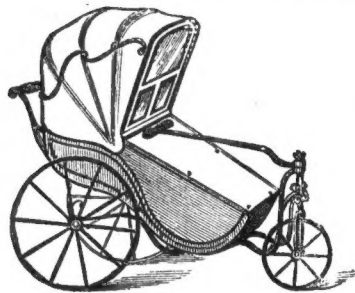
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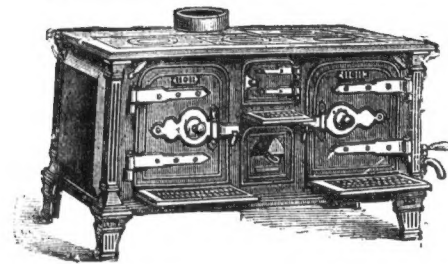


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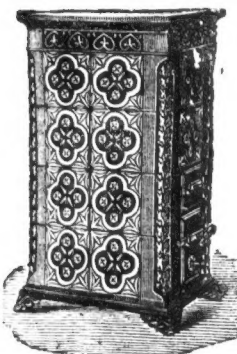
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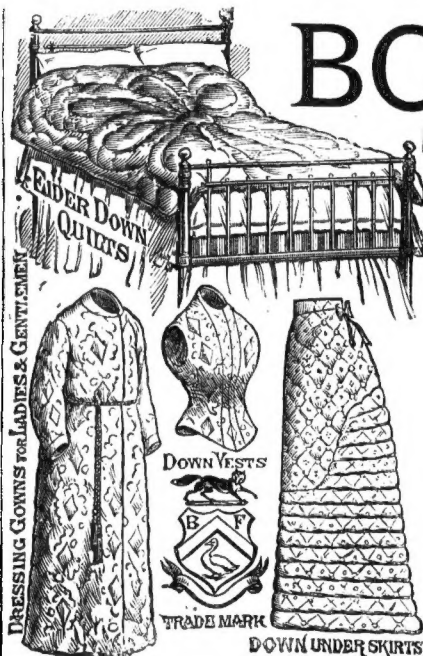
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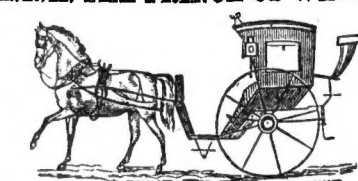
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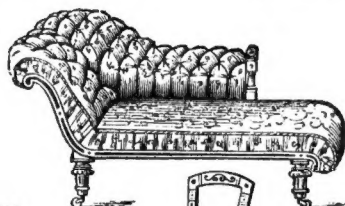
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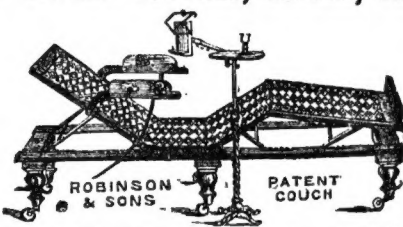
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In all the Light Colours, Heliotrope, Old-Gold, Cream, Light Blue, Pink, and White. Also in Dark Shades.

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J. S. and CO. beg to state that they will guarantee and become responsible for the Fastness of the Pile of these Velveteens, either Black or Coloured. Should any complaint be made to them, they will make full compensation to their customers.

|                     |                     |                      |                     |                      |                     |                      |                     |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| No. 1.              | No. 2.              | No. 3.               | No. 4.              | No. 5.               | No. 6.              | No. 7.               | No. 8.              | No. 9.               |
| 27in. wide, 2s. 6d. | 27in. wide, 2s. 9d. | 27in. wide, 2s. 11d. | 27in. wide, 3s. 6d. | 27in. wide, 3s. 11d. | 27in. wide, 4s. 6d. | 27in. wide, 4s. 11d. | 27in. wide, 5s. 6d. | 27in. wide, 5s. 11d. |

### BLACK SILK VELVETS.

AUTUMN 1880.

We commence these Goods at 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. Special makes for Mantles, 5s. 11d. to 8s. 11d. Real Lyons, all Silks, 11s. 6d. to 25s.

### BLACK BROCADED VELVETS,

Very handsome patterns, at 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 5s. 6d.

### BLACK SILK VELVETS,

In exceedingly rich and beautiful designs, made by the Jacquard Looms, 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 11d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 11d., 10s. 6d., 10s. 11d., 11s. 6d., 11s. 11d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 11d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 11d., 14s. 6d., 14s. 11d., 15s. 6d., 15s. 11d., 16s. 6d., 16s. 11d., 17s. 6d., 17s. 11d., 18s. 6d., 18s. 11d., 19s. 6d., 19s. 11d., 20s. 6d., 20s. 11d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 11d., 22s. 6d., 22s. 11d., 23s. 6d., 23s. 11d., 24s. 6d., 24s. 11d., 25s. 6d., 25s. 11d., 26s. 6d., 26s. 11d., 27s. 6d., 27s. 11d., 28s. 6d., 28s. 11d., 29s. 6d., 29s. 11d., 30s. 6d., 30s. 11d., 31s. 6d., 31s. 11d., 32s. 6d., 32s. 11d., 33s. 6d., 33s. 11d., 34s. 6d., 34s. 11d., 35s. 6d., 35s. 11d., 36s. 6d., 36s. 11d., 37s. 6d., 37s. 11d., 38s. 6d., 38s. 11d., 39s. 6d., 39s. 11d., 40s. 6d., 40s. 11d., 41s. 6d., 41s. 11d., 42s. 6d., 42s. 11d., 43s. 6d., 43s. 11d., 44s. 6d., 44s. 11d., 45s. 6d., 45s. 11d., 46s. 6d., 46s. 11d., 47s. 6d., 47s. 11d., 48s. 6d., 48s. 11d., 49s. 6d., 49s. 11d., 50s. 6d., 50s. 11d., 51s. 6d., 51s. 11d., 52s. 6d., 52s. 11d., 53s. 6d., 53s. 11d., 54s. 6d., 54s. 11d., 55s. 6d., 55s. 11d., 56s. 6d., 56s. 11d., 57s. 6d., 57s. 11d., 58s. 6d., 58s. 11d., 59s. 6d., 59s. 11d., 60s. 6d., 60s. 11d., 61s. 6d., 61s. 11d., 62s. 6d., 62s. 11d., 63s. 6d., 63s. 11d., 64s. 6d., 64s. 11d., 65s. 6d., 65s. 11d., 66s. 6d., 66s. 11d., 67s. 6d., 67s. 11d., 68s. 6d., 68s. 11d., 69s. 6d., 69s. 11d., 70s. 6d., 70s. 11d., 71s. 6d., 71s. 11d., 72s. 6d., 72s. 11d., 73s. 6d., 73s. 11d., 74s. 6d., 74s. 11d., 75s. 6d., 75s. 11d., 76s. 6d., 76s. 11d., 77s. 6d., 77s. 11d., 78s. 6d., 78s. 11d., 79s. 6d., 79s. 11d., 80s. 6d., 80s. 11d., 81s. 6d., 81s. 11d., 82s. 6d., 82s. 11d., 83s. 6d., 83s. 11d., 84s. 6d., 84s. 11d., 85s. 6d., 85s. 11d., 86s. 6d., 86s. 11d., 87s. 6d., 87s. 11d., 88s. 6d., 88s. 11d., 89s. 6d., 89s. 11d., 90s. 6d., 90s. 11d., 91s. 6d., 91s. 11d., 92s. 6d., 92s. 11d., 93s. 6d., 93s. 11d., 94s. 6d., 94s. 11d., 95s. 6d., 95s. 11d., 96s. 6d., 96s. 11d., 97s. 6d., 97s. 11d., 98s. 6d., 98s. 11d., 99s. 6d., 99s. 11d., 100s. 6d., 100s. 11d.

### COLOURED PLUSHES FOR MILLINERY AND DRESSES.

Much in demand. Our prices are at present 3s. 4d. in every shade; very rich quality, 5s. 6d. upwards.

### BLACK VELVETEENS.

#### THE ST. PAUL'S MAKE.

|                     |                     |                      |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| No. 1.              | No. 2.              | No. 3.               | No. 4.              | No. 5.              |
| 26in. wide, 1s. 6d. | 26in. wide, 1s. 9d. | 26in. wide, 1s. 11d. | 26in. wide, 2s. 3d. | 26in. wide, 2s. 6d. |

### COLOURED SILK VELVETS.

AUTUMN 1880.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Quality 0, in all Shades   | 3s. 6d.  |
| Quality 1, about 40 Shades   | 4s. 11d. |
| Quality 2, " 45 Shades   | 5s. 11d. |
| Quality 3, " 50 Shades   | 7s. 6d.  |
| Also nearly 40 Shades in the EXTRA WIDE WIDTH, 5s. 11d. per yard.                  |          |
| All the latest Novelties in Colour will be found in the above complete assortment. |          |

## NEW DRESS GOODS FOR AUTUMN 1880.

JAMES SPENCE & CO. invite Ladies to pay a visit of Inspection to their large Dress Warehouse, now fully stocked with all the novel and useful Fabrics for the coming Season. All goods marked at Wholesale City Prices, which means a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent., or 3s. to 4s. in the £. J. S. and Co. recommend Ladies who are unable to pay a personal visit, whether residing in Town or Country, to write for their Collection of Patterns. The mode of ordering by Post is now adopted by thousands; and owing to the completeness and efficiency of their Postal Order Department, JAMES SPENCE and CO. are enabled to supply all demands, however varied. To Ladies residing in the Country this Department is invaluable, as it enables them to see a vast collection of Goods at their own homes. Our Patterns represent over 50,000 Pieces of Goods, comprising Silks, Dress Goods, and other Novelties. We feel sure that Ladies once adopting this system of Purchasing will see the immense advantages it offers, and continue to use it in preference to buying in the Suburbs and Small Country Towns.

### POMPADOUR & FANCY MATERIALS.

J. S. and CO. request their patrons' special attention to their collection of these Materials for the coming season. The patterns number over 300, and are all the very best designs manufactured at their respective prices, many being made for J. S. and Co. solely. We may mention a few as under:

THE BRIGHTON, 24in. wide, 1s. 4d. per yard. Suitable for draping and trimming Serge Dresses.  
THE FRANKFORD, 24in. wide, 1s. 4d. per yard. Suitable for trimming Cashmere and Tweed Dresses.  
THE GRANVILLE, 24in. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard.  
THE SURAH, 24in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.  
THE PAISLEY, 24in. wide, 4s. 6d. per yard.  
THE GEM, 24in. wide, 4s. 11d. per yard.  
This is one of the best productions among the range of Pompadours, and is suitable to be used with either Silk or Wool Dresses.  
KNOCKABOUT CORDUROY CLOTH. For hard wear, this is about the best cloth we have ever sold; the price is exceedingly low, and the cloth is wear-resisting. Every lady should have a Knockabout Corduroy Dress for Travelling or Country wear. 27in. wide, 1s. 4d. per yard. Patterns Post Free.  
THE BRIGHTON TWEED, a beautifully soft Woolly Cloth in all the new mixtures, 26in. wide, 1s. 4d. per yard. Patterns Post Free.  
THE STOCKINGETTE CLOTH will again be a great favourite for Autumn wear. 25in. wide, 1s. 5d. per yard.  
THE KYBER CLOTH. A large range of new colours. This Cloth was very popular both last Autumn and Spring, and is a fine Foulle Serge Cloth. 25in. wide, 1s. 2d. per yard. Patterns Post Free.  
INEXPENSIVE DRESSES, from 4d. per yard.

### SERGES! SERGES!

WELSH, WEST OF ENGLAND, AND SCOTCH.

Our Stock of this ever useful, cheap, and Fashionable Material is unequalled in quality and quantity by any house in the kingdom. All the following are guaranteed Fast Dyes:

|                       |         |                      |          |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|----------|
| 27in. West Riding     | 0s. 6d. | All Wool, Extra Fine | 1s. 0d.  |
| 28in. Rough and Ready | 0s. 7d. | " Devonshire         | 1s. 6d.  |
| 29in. Real Welsh      | 0s. 9d. | " Kerseymer          | 1s. 11d. |
| All Wool, Estamene    | 1s. 3d. |                      |          |

PATTERNS FREE.

### WINTER MERINOS & CASHMERES.

OVER 100 DARK AND LIGHT SHADES.

42in. wide, 1s. 9d. per yard, special value.  
46in. " 2s. 3d. " special value.

#### BLACK CASHMERES.

|                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 42in. wide, 1s. 0d. per yd. | 48in. wide, 1s. 11d. per yd.   |
| 42in. " 1s. 2d. " "         | 48in. wide, 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d., |
| 48in. " 1s. 4d. " "         | 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d.,    |
| 48in. " 1s. 6d. " "         | 4s. 11d., & 5s. 11d. per yd.   |

#### AUTUMN AND WINTER SKIRTINGS.

Manufacturers of these goods having been keenly alive to the necessity of combination of colourings both effective and neat, it will be surprising if these new designs do not become popular and in great demand. 40in. wide, 1s. 11d. to 6s. 11d. per yard. Patterns Post Free.

### SEALSKIN PALETOTS.

Thirty Paletots made up from skins purchased in April. These are made of the finest picked skins, and are at remarkably low prices for the quality.

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 38 inches long, best quality | 16 guineas. |
| 40 " " "                     | 17 " "      |
| 42 " " "                     | 20 " "      |
| 44 " " "                     | 25 " "      |
| 46 " " "                     | 25 " "      |

Four sample paletots for choice, sent carriage paid to approved addresses.

### CORSETS! CORSETS!

The Duchesse Patent Tape Busk, in Black and White ..... 12s. 11d.  
Izod Patent Arch-Duchess Black, White, and Scarlet ..... 5s. 6d.  
The Combined Corset, Black, White, and Scarlet ..... 5s. 6d.

### POMPADOUR FLANNEL SERGES.

29in. wide, 2s. 11d. per yard.

### ALL-WOOL FRENCH WOVE DOUBLE-MILLED COATINGS.

32in. wide, 2s. 11d. per yard.

### FRENCH FLANNEL SERGES.

No. 1, 30in. wide, 1s. 11d. per yard.

No. 2, 28in. wide, 1s. 6d. "

### TO GOVERNORS AND MANAGERS OF PUBLIC AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

J. S. and Co. devote special attention to the execution of large orders for the above. Estimates given Free with Patterns of Household Goods—viz., Linens, Cotton Goods, Blankets, Dress Materials, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Hosiery, Bonnets, Hats, &c.

### JAMES SPENCE & CO.'S

### PERFECT FITTING GLOVES.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED TO WEAR.

2 Buttons, Black and Colours (all sizes) ..... 1s. 11d.  
4 " " " " ..... 2s. 4d.  
6 " " " " ..... 2s. 9d.

These Gloves are made for J. S. & Co. by one of the largest glove manufacturers from selected skins, and they hold a guarantee to change any Gloves made from defective skins, badly cut, or not properly sewn.

Special attention of all ladies requiring good Gloves at wholesale City prices. A sample pair sent post free for only one penny extra.

LACES! LACES! LACES! — Now ready, our Photographed Illustration Sheet of this Season's Real and Imitation Laces, including Languedoc, Point d'Alençon, Antique Ghent, English Thread Laces, Antique Point, Point Bruxelles, Spanish Point Gaze, Point Flandre, Duchess Maltese, Honiton, Torchon, &c. Special Purchase—Large Stock of Torchon Laces in all widths. Patterns of Torchon, and also all Imitation Laces, free per return. NOW READY! Our New Illustration Sheet of Underclothing. NOW READY! Our New Illustration Sheet of French and English Millinery. NOW READY! Our New Illustration Sheet of Embroideries, all Free per Post. [PATTERNS POST FREE. PATTERNS POST FREE.]

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